Book Reviews

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FOUR RECENT BOOKS ON GEOLOGY.*

IT is an encouraging sign that so many eminent geologists are ready to respond to the call of the publishers and prepare books for the non-professional public. Much good will come from this, not merely in disseminating knowledge concerning earth science in places where now little is known, but also to the writers of the books and to the science itself. Few tasks are better warranted to broaden a man and to serve as an antidote for the narrowing tendency of extreme modern specialization than undertaking to present one's own special knowledge, in connection with the specialties of others, in such a way as to make a connected whole that is intelligible to the general public.

Of the books here reviewed, Geikie's *Earth Sculpture* is the most general and hence the most elementary in its treatment. In it are considered the various causes that are operating to produce variety in land form; and the presentation is in such a form that any one interested in this subject will obtain much information and suggestion from the book.

After some introductory pages devoted to certain simple geological principles, the author discusses the influence of position of the rock strata upon land form. In this connection Geikie differs from most European writers, making use of several American illustrations, especially the high plateau of the Colorado. He is, moreover, one of the first of the British geologists to clearly accept and publish in a general book, the American idea of the influence of age upon topographic form. His book is, therefore, interesting to American physiographers, partly as an indication of the spread of the American doctrine, which is destined to produce a profound influence upon geological study throughout the world, and partly as showing to what extent this doctrine is accepted by those outside of the immediate influence of the American school.

In the latter connection it is noteworthy that, while in general sympathy with the American physiography, the author is much more conservative than we are on this side; and this should teach us that we are perhaps over-enthusiastic. It is also worthy of note that we find no tendency on the part of Geikie toward the creation of numberless new words, nor, indeed, toward the acceptance of the many created in America. Those who are prone to add new words for land forms, or for ideas concerning them, should stop to consider whether there is not a meaning in this cordial acceptance of

* Geikie, *Earth Sculpture or the Origin of Land-Forms.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1898.

Russell, *Rivers of North America.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1898.

Russell, *Volcanoes of North America.* The Macmillan Company, New York, 1897.

Bonney, *Volcanoes, their Structure and Significance.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1899.

the general idea and at the same time a rejection of what many even in America believe to be a needless burden of nomenclature.

Although accepting the American view of the profound influence of time upon land form, it is noticeable that Geikie subordinates this in his consideration and gives rock structure a predominant influence. In fact the book throughout, while a gratifying indication of the spread of the American view, by emphasizing the strong points of the old as well as of the new schools, should serve as a corrective for American excesses in their enthusiasm for the new.

After a rather full treatment of the influence of subaërial denudation upon rock of different kind and position, Geikie turns to a consideration of glacial action ; and as this is the subject upon which he is especially well qualified to write, one turns to it with marked interest in order to see how much importance he assigns to glaciers as agents in land sculpturing. Here, as in his chapter on Basins, he presents an exceedingly strong argument for glacial erosion, much the strongest that has appeared. It is difficult to see how those who still deny the potency of ice as an agent of erosion, can reply to his argument that hills have been lowered and rounded, while rock basins have been scoured out by ice erosion.

Some parts of the subject are not so fully treated, as for instance coast lines, the discussion of which seems a little inadequate. But, on the whole, the work is well rounded and thoroughly satisfactory. Written as it is primarily for British readers, and, therefore, with the selection of illustrations of land forms for discussion mainly made regions unfamiliar to most Americans, some will find the book less interesting than if it had been written by an American. Nevertheless, any one wishing to gain a broad view of the origin of land form will find this one of the best books for that purpose. It should find a place in many school libraries for use as a reference book in connection with the study of physical geography.

The great story of land sculpture is well told. One learns from it how, through the ages, the wind, water and other agents of denudation have been in competition with the forces of elevation, with the result that the face of the earth has been battered and scarred, and is still being changed, for the contest is still in progress. The great elements involved, aside from land movement, are the agents of denudation, acting through the long periods of geological time, upon rocks varying in structure and attitude. The interrelation and interaction of these various elements are vividly discussed and the results brought forward with clearness.

From his survey of the subject Geikie draws one great conclusion, which is so unique, and so at variance with the belief of many students of the subject, that it deserves especial mention. After calling attention to the views of geologists concerning the age of the earth as distinguished from those of terrestrial physicists, he says that, although recognizing the evidence of vast changes, as well as the necessity of long periods of time with which to account for them, he does not believe that geological evidence calls for the "countless æons" which are so generally demanded. Coming as it does from the eminent professor of geology at Edinburgh, this announcement is worthy of thoughtful consideration, though it is doubtful if many will be found who have reached the same conclusion from their studies of geological changes.

Among the books under review, perhaps the most interesting to American students is the *Rivers of North America* by Professor Russell, one of a series of b ooks on topics of geomorphology upon which that author has been engaged for several years. For

some reason not apparent to the outsider, the four books of the series so far published have been issued from the presses of three different publishers. They, therefore, do not constitute a series uniform in appearance and have little to indicate the fact that they are a part of a series. This is to be regretted, since it seems liable to interfere with their sale and usefulness.

The volume is interesting from beginning to end, and parts of it, particularly the last chapter on the Life History of a River, read almost like a romance. Throughout the book the author has found it necessary to introduce considerable pure geology, in order that an intelligible explanation of the phenomena of physical geography may be presented; and, in fact, Geikie found the same thing necessary. This is interesting since it has been held by some critics that a real understanding of the land does not presuppose much knowledge of geology; but Professor Russell has found it necessary to preface his book by two chapters almost entirely devoted to a statement of geological principles; and it seems certain that, by so doing, he has made his book accessible to many readers who otherwise might not be able to use it. At intervals through the book other geological principles are skillfully introduced where needed.

Following these introductory chapters is one mainly devoted to a consideration of waterfalls. So far as it goes this is excellent, but the subject is so important and so full of interest that it would seem to call for a much fuller presentation than the author has given it. With Niagara and the thousands of other falls to serve as types, and with nearly every one more or less interested in them, a complete study of waterfalls could not but add to the value of the book. The treatment really seems not only inadequate, but out of proportion when compared to the discussion of some relatively little known stream deposits in the West, though it is probable that Professor Russell has chosen to limit the consideration of such well-known features as waterfalls in order to find space for a fuller discussion of less well understood topics.

Chapter IV., devoted to the materials transported by streams, closes with one of the best discussions of underground streams and caverns that has appeared in a popular treatment of the subject. It is not a mere summary of knowledge, but a specific statement of fact and conclusion concerning certain selected American caverns, in large part those visited and studied by the author. Even more markedly is the influence of the personal studies of Professor Russell detected in Chapter V., in which stream deposits are considered. Even the professional geologist will find suggestions of value in this chapter, in which the author appears at his best, owing to his wide experience in various parts of the world, and especially to his long-extended studies in the desert regions of the West, where some of the phenomena described are especially well illustrated.

While the next chapter, on stream terraces, is also excellent, it is the three last chapters of the book that the majority of readers will find most valuable. About seventy pages, constituting Chapter VII., are devoted to a statement of stream development, presenting the most complete popular treatment of this American contribution to physiography that has so far appeared. In it is treated with sufficient fullness the American idea of the life history of a river, its birth and development and the various influences and accidents that are commonly at work to interfere with or in other ways modify its normal development.

This chapter is followed by one of illustration, certain American rivers being selected to illustrate the stages of development. While some might have preferred to introduce these illustrations at the time of treatment of the topic illustrated by them, it is to be recognized that by thus separating the specific illustrations, as he has done, Professor

Russell has not merely illustrated, but has given prominence to the individual rivers. After having read the chapter on stream development, this study of well-known instances serves in a measure as a review and as an application to phenomena already familiar from other standpoints. It must serve also to fix the principles of stream development.

The last chapter on the Life History of a River is a brief one, being in the nature of a review or a summary. Here the river is idealized; and, from an imaginary instance, a river is carried through the cycle of development from birth to old age, and so well done that one reads it with a feeling of intense interest. Few attempts at clear, interesting statements of scientific principles have been more successfully executed than this. It deserves to stand as a classic in geological literature.

The readers of this book should be numerous. It is a part of a series intended for adults of scientific tastes; but it should be even more useful than this. Teachers of physical geography in the high school and college will find it a useful work of reference for their classes; and geography teachers will be able to use parts of it as a geography reader. In these latter directions it would have been more useful had it been more fully illustrated; and many who use the book will regret that more frequent references have not been made to the large number of papers which Professor Russell has made use of in the preparation of the book. In other words, while abundantly satisfied with the book so far as it goes, our desire is for more.

Previous volumes of the Reading Lesson Series by Russell are *Lakes of North America*, *Glaciers of North America*, and a recently published volume on the *Volcanoes of North America*. In each of these the plan is much the same as in the Rivers, just reviewed In the first chapter of the Volcanoes, which occupies more than one-third of the book, are some exceedingly entertaining descriptions of various types of volcanoes and volcanic activity, the typical illustrations selected being from Stromboli, Vesuvius, Krakatoa, and the Hawaiian volcanoes. The discussion of volcanic cones is followed by a consideration of various eruptions, and that by a study of the products of volcanic activity. The remainder of the chapter is devoted to a study of the features of volcanoes, their internal structure, the action of erosion upon volcanic rocks, the various forms of intruded lavas and a classification of the igneous rocks.

After this preliminary discussion of general characteristics, follows a more detailed study of individual North American volcanoes. First of all, in Chapter II., is a statement of the distribution of recent centers of activity in the continent; then a study of the Central American cones, occupying Chapter III. This is one of the most entertaining sections in the book, for in it is contained a description of a number of volcanoes which have come into existence under the eye of man, and also a description of several of the leading large volcanoes of Central America, including Conseguina, which erupted so violently in 1835. This description, as in fact is the case with most of the books, is an abstract from the works of previous writers, from whom Russell has widely drawn, selecting many of the most interesting points.

The volcanoes of Mexico are considered in Chapter IV., and of the United States in Chapter V. A large part of the latter chapter is devoted to those recently extinct craters and cones which are within the boundaries of the United States proper. There is a discussion of the interesting craters in the basins of interior drainage in Utah and Nevada, many of the observations being based upon the personal studies of Russell. These craters, while not now active, are among the most recent in the country, having been in eruption since the waters of the Great Basin left those former high levels which are indicated by the beaches of extinct Lakes Bonneville and Lahontan.

There are also some fine descriptions of those magnificent volcanic cones, notably Shasta, Hood and Rainier, which rise near the western coast and form so prominent a part of the Cascade Ranges. One cannot fail to be interested and instructed by the pages devoted to the extensive Columbia lavas, which spread over an area of between 200,000 and 250,000 square miles, filling large areas in the valleys of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, which are in many places raised to a level plain by the thousands of feet of solidified lava that has, in large measure at least, been extruded from the earth through immense fissures. The relation of this lava to the canyons of the Columbia, and to the mountain blocks which form the Cascade Ranges, is clearly brought out by the author. Much of the material in this section was obtained from Russell's recent studies in Washington and Oregon.

The description of the Alaskian volcanoes is also full of interest. It is probable that most citizens of the United States are not aware that within the control of this country, in Alaska, there exist a large number of active volcanoes. On the peninsula of Alaska, and on the off-lying Aleutian Islands, there is a belt of active cones 1,600 miles long and 40 miles wide, in which there are at least 57 active or recently extinct craters. Among these perhaps the most notable are Bogosloff, which was born as an active volcano in 1795, and its nearest neighbor, New Bogosloff, which came into existence in 1883. Our information about these Alaskan volcanoes is so limited that Russell has not been able to make nearly so entertaining a story of this region as many readers could wish.

In Chapter VI. is a discussion of the marked importance of volcanic dust and its contribution to the surface of the earth. This discussion brings clearly before the reader the fact that, although the additions through lava flows are important, the contributions of deposits of volcanic dust are not to be forgotten. Chapter VII. is devoted to theoretical considerations, and is concerned chiefly in an attempt to account for the eruption of lava. In this discussion Russell limits the responsibility of steam by assuming that cracks in the earth have reached down to the zone of molten rock, which has risen through these conduits, under the earth pressure, until, coming in contact with water-bearing layers, steam has become involved as the final agent of expulsion of the lava. While doubtless too much importance has been assigned to steam as an agent of expulsion, it seems hardly likely that the majority of geologists will follow Russell quite as far as he has gone in his attempt to limit this responsibility.

The last chapter of the book is an entertaining account of the life history of a volcanic mountain from its birth to its death. Much the same style is found here as in the final chapter of the book on Rivers; but, while taken by itself it would seem a fitting climax to the book, it is not to be compared in effectiveness with his statement of the life history of a river, which is really one of the gems of geological writing.

While for the most part beautifully written, with a style that is exceedingly interesting, and while very comprehensive in its scope, it must be frankly stated that this book does not attain the standard reached by his book on Rivers. There are in the book numerous typographical errors, some evident looseness of style, and a number of statements to which most geologists would not agree. There is also some weakness in omission, not merely omission of volcanic cones from his map of their distribution, but a failure to consider important regions, notably the West Indies. It is to be said in his defense, with relation to the latter region, that the literature was not very extensiver nor very easily accessible; but, nevertheless, there should be at least a mention of this important district. One is impressed by the distinct unevenness in the division of the

subject, Chapter I., for instance, occupying the first 126 pages, while Chapter II. covers only the next six. It would have aided the appearance and arrangement of the book had the subjects treated in the first chapter been separated into several chapters.

The entire series of Russell's books should have a distinct place in the geographical libraries; for as reading lessons in the geography class, and as books of reference for the high school library, they stand among the best; but among his four books so far issued no one stands out so prominently as his last volume, that upon Rivers.

Bonney's book upon *Volcanoes* makes an excellent companion to Russell's; for, while there is some duplication of subject matter in the two, the point of view of Bonney is so largely European, while that of Russell is avowedly American, that the main subjects treated in detail are different in the two cases. As in Russell's book, the first chapter discusses the life history of volcanoes, and many of the same centers are naturally selected by the two authors; for, in attempting to illustrate this subject, one naturally selects those volcanoes and eruptions which have been most thoroughly studied, or else those which, because of their violence, or other peculiarities, have attracted most attention. Thus in each volume we find an account of the eruptions of Vesuvius, the Hawaiian volcanoes, Krakatoa, Cotopaxi, Bogosloff, etc.

Chapter II. of Bonney's book deals with one of the least interesting parts of the subject of volcanoes, namely the material erupted. Few people who read the volume for the sake of the general information will find this section of much interest. The different kinds of lava, classification of igneous rocks, nature of volcanic ash, jointing, and similar subjects are discussed in this part of the book. It is a question whether in a volume intended for the audience for which this is written, there is not too much attention given to these matters of detail; it does not go far enough into the subject for the scientific student, but goes rather too far for the needs of the ordinary reader.

Following an exceedingly logical order of presentation, Bonney devotes the third chapter to a consideration of the dissection of volcanoes, teaching from them many lessons concerning not merely the construction of cones, but also their action. In fact, from a study of a number of volcanoes, which are particularly adapted to illustrate the points considered, the author is able to develop the principal events of volcanic eruptions under varying conditions. This is very skillfully done, and one is instructed upon the larger principles of volcanic activity, while at the same time he is reading a description of some well known-volcanic regions. Among the places selected to especially illustrate volcanic activity, through a study of the dissection of cones, are the two European districts of Auvergne and Eifel. The description of the former is particularly full and interesting, being based to a considerable extent upon a personal examination by the author of the book.

Following this study of recent cones is a brief examination of ancient eruptions, based almost exclusively upon the evidence of former volcanic activity in the British Isles. This chapter, on the Geological History of Volcanoes, is so largely British that it will not be read with great interest by the general reader in America. It would essentially mean the reading, in a single chapter, of an abstract of Geikie's splendid work upon the *Ancient Volcanoes of Great Britain*, although, as the author says, the chapter is not a mere abstract of this volume, but is based to a considerable extent upon his personal work among the igneous rocks of the British Isles.

In the fifth chapter, devoted to the distribution of volcanoes, and illustrated by an excellent map showing the distribution of extinct, recently extinct and active cones, one

finds a mass of exceedingly valuable information concerning both active cones and volcanic areas all over the world. While necessarily brief, because of the limited size and scope of the volume, there is at least mention of almost all the most noted volcanic cones, with something concerning the height of the cone, the nature of the material erupted, and the period of activity.

From the study of active and recently extinct cones of the world; Bonney draws four conclusions, which are by no means new, but which may be briefly summarized as follows: 1. That active volcanoes are in most cases either in or near great masses of water. 2. That elevation above sea level appears frequently to diminish the volcanic activity, the high summits being mostly extinct or else eruptors of ash instead of lava. In this connection, Bonney says, "While we are unable to assign any fixed limit, we may say that it seems possible for a volcano, like a human being, to outgrow its strength, and to pay for increased stature by diminished energy." 3. That volcanoes are linear in extension, being grouped in more or less curving bands which often reach, from end to end, for a distance of many hundreds of miles. 4. That these linear "zones are usually related either to great mountain chains or to the coast lines of continents, or to connected strings of islands, or to long submarine plateaux, which separate deep oceanic basins."

This statement of fact concerning volcanoes, which occupies the first 263 out of the 317 pages of the book, logically leads to the sixth and last chapter, which deals with the *theories* of volcanoes. The *facts* of volcanic activity have been previously exceedingly well stated, and this is followed, in the concluding chapter, by a very interesting discussion of the cause of the phenomena described earlier in the book.

Naturally the attempt at an explanation of volcanoes is not thoroughly successful, since, in order to obtain such an explanation, it is necessary to depend largely upon the imagination to supply the missing facts which are hidden in the depths of the earth. Notwithstanding this, it is interesting to notice that Bonney reaches very nearly the same conclusions reached by Russell, namely that the interior supply of heated rock, having a temperature sufficient to melt it under ordinary pressure, is forced up through fissures toward the surface of the earth by means of the pressure of the crust, and that the steam, which is so apparent an *aid* in volcanic action, is important only at the top. Bonney makes a fairly successful attempt to harmonize these general conclusions with all the known facts of volcanoes; but he is nevertheless forced to admit that there are many things connected with volcanic action which must be considered still as mysteries. Upon this point the author has the following to say: "Much error has been cleared away, paths, as it were, have been hewn into the tangled thicket, the broad lines of investigation have been traced, many important facts have been ascertained. Perhaps the principal causes have been surmised, but at present we generally can affirm a fact more confidently than we can offer an explanation; and there may be some physical principle which as yet is undiscovered, or the importance of which has hitherto been overlooked."

The book is neatly put together, in harmony with the other volumes of the Science Series; but, as in the case of Geikie's Earth Sculpture, reviewed above, the illustrations are not very numerous. In style the volume is well written, and, therefore, dealing as it does with geological matters of high importance and rather dramatic interest, it will win many readers.

R. S. TARR.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

TROPICAL COLONIZATION.*

THERE is probably no subject about which the average American citizen is more anxious to obtain information at the present time than tropical colonization, nor one about which accurate information is so difficult to obtain. In the preface to *Tropical Colonization* the author states that no work has yet appeared in the English language dealing specifically with the peculiar problems which are involved in the possession of tropical dependencies; and a careful examination of a number of library catalogues reveals the fact that although there are innumerable volumes devoted to the history, condition, and prospects of the several tropical colonies of the European nations there is, in fact, no work in which the student may find a setting forth of the general features of the art or science of tropical colonization.

That the nineteenth century should have nearly run its course before the appearance of the first book on such an important subject as tropical colonization is a fact sufficiently curious to justify a somewhat minute examination of Mr. Ireland's volume; and if further justification were needed it might be found in the general anxiety of the American people to inform themselves in regard to the new and urgent questions with which they are now confronted.

The reader is informed in the preface that Mr. Ireland spent the greater part of the past twelve years in the British Colonies in both hemispheres; and it may be inferred from occasional remarks throughout the book that he has also visited the French and Dutch colonies and other parts of the tropics.

Tropical Colonization is avowedly an introduction to the study of the subject; and the author has selected three questions the answers to which contain the more essential information concerning the three most important aspects of his subject. These questions, which do, without doubt, express exactly what the people want to know about tropical colonies, are: (1) How can you govern a tropical colony? (2) How can you develop a tropical colony? (3) What does it amount to when you have done it?

The first of these questions is answered in a chapter on "The Forms of Government in Tropical Colonies." The author describes in detail the two forms of government in force in the British tropical colonies—the system of representative institutions without responsible government, and the Crown Colony system. The first system is enjoyed by few colonies—British Guiana, Mauritius, Barbados, Jamaica, and the Leeward Islands. In these colonies the electorate consists chiefly of negros and colored men, and in some of them the white men are in a minority in the legislature. An interesting account is given of the qualifications of voters, of the methods of procedure in the legislative bodies, and of the control exercised by the Colonial Office over the action of the local legislatures. The Crown Colony system, which prevails in most of the British tropical colonies combines direct imperial control over local affairs with a judicious deference to local opinion. In these colonies the Governor is not guided by elected legislatures but depends for advice on a Council nominated by the Crown. Mr. Ireland devotes some pages to a description of the duties and responsibilities of colonial Governors in the British colonies, and explains concisely the working of the British Colonial Civil Service. The method adopted by the English appears to be to secure a

* *Tropical Colonization. An Introduction to the Study of the Subject.* By Alleyne Ireland, author of "Demerariana: Essays, Historical, Critical, and Descriptive," with ten statistical charts. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1899.

good man, appoint him for life or during good behavoir, assure him of promotion if he proves capable, provide for a good pension at the end of his service, or in the event of his death a comfortable provision for his wife and children, pay him a handsome salary for his services, and dismiss him at once if he turns out dishonest or incapable.

It will surprise many readers to learn that the Governor of British Guiana, a colony with a population of about 300,000, receives a salary of $24,000 a year.

Following the description of the governments in the British tropical colonies there is an account of the system adopted by France in her tropical colonies and of the Dutch government in Java. The reader is thus enabled to study and compare the policy adopted by the three great colonizing powers in regard to the government of their tropical dependencies.

The third chapter of Mr. Ireland's book deals with the much-debated question of Trade and the Flag. The author points out that those writers who have discussed this question in the past have adopted the method of giving their readers in a few words the conclusions in regard to the matter which careful study seemed to justify but that none of them have laid any of the premises before the student. In *Tropical Colonization* a different system has been adopted. The opinions expressed by the author are founded on an examination of a number of diagrams prepared by him with the special view of determining the points at issue. These diagrams are included in the volume and the reader is, therefore, in a position not only to examine Mr. Ireland's opinions but also to study the exact figures on which those opinions are founded. The range of inquiry is too wide to permit of an examination in this review of all these diagrams; but the first and second diagrams may be taken as examples. The point to be determined by Diagram 1 is the value of the British Colonies and Possessions to the United Kingdom as a source of supply. The diagram covers forty years, 1856–1895. Forty vertical columns, constructed to scale, represent the value in pounds sterling of the total imports each year into the United Kingdom, and the proportion of imports which came from the British Colonies and Possessions is shown by shaded lines. Thus in 1856 the column reaches the mark in the scale which is opposite 172, and the shaded portion reaches the 43 mark. This indicates that in 1856 England imported 172 million pounds' worth of goods of which 43 million pounds' worth came from the British Colonies and Possessions. Running across the diagram is a curve showing the proportion per cent. which the value of imports from the British Colonies and Possessions bore in each year to the value of the total imports of the United Kingdom. The diagram therefore shows at a glance the value of the total imports of the United Kingdom each year from 1856–1895, the value of the imports from the Colonies, and the relative importance of the colonial imports. The curve in the diagram is really the most important part of it for it shows whether the total import trade of the United Kingdom is increasing at the same rate as her trade with the British Colonies and Possessions, or in other words, whether England is as dependent as she was forty years ago on her colonies as a source of supply. It is seen at once that this is, in fact, the case, for in 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 the colonial imports formed 23.6% of the total imports into the United Kingdom, and in 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, 22.8%. Diagram 2 is intended to determine the dependence of the British Colonies and Possessions on the United Kingdom as a market for their goods. Here again the enquiry covers forty years. The construction of the diagram is similar to that of diagram 1, the figures of course relating to the value of the total exports of the British Colonies and Possessions and the value of such exports to the United Kingdom. By means of the curve in the

diagram we are informed of the striking fact that whereas forty years ago the British Colonies and Possessions used to depend on the United Kingdom to purchase 57% of their produce they now send to the United Kingdom only 36%. Taken together the diagrams in *Tropical Colonization* present a large amount of unusually valuable information. They are not confined to the trade of the United Kingdom with the British Colonies and Possessions, but include amongst other aspects of Trade and the Flag the trade of the United Kingdom with the United States during the past forty years, and the trade of France with the French Colonies during the past twenty years.

In the chapter in which these diagrams are examined Mr. Ireland makes an important differentiation between tropical and non-tropical colonies, showing that whilst the British non-tropical colonies purchase yearly, per head of their population, British goods to the value of $12.38, such purchases in the tropical colonies amounted to only 71 cents per head. The conclusions drawn from Mr. Ireland's figures cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to statesmen, for it is shown beyond doubt that from the commercial standpoint the birth of one child in the United States is more profitable to England than the birth of three children in her own Colonies and Possessions, taken as a whole, that is without differentiating tropical and non-tropical possessions. At the conclusion of the chapter on "Trade and the Flag" the results of the analysis of the figures in the diagrams are given in the form of eighteen concise formulæ.

About half of Mr. Ireland's book is devoted to the labor problem in the tropics. Its earlier aspects are examined; and a description is given of the solution of the problem by the English by means of the system of imported indentured labor, and of the Dutch "culture system" in Java. The greater part of the information contained in this portion of the work will be entirely new to most readers. Mr. Ireland differs from most travellers in the tropics in that, instead of studying the condition of the laboring classes from an easy chair in the hotel verandah, he went on the sugar estates and worked amongst the people as an overseer for some years.

The ground covered by the author in his examination of the labor problem in the tropics is so extensive and the amount of entirely new information so great that it is impossible to do more than refer the reader to the volume itself. It is interesting to note that the only reliable information in regard to the labor-problem in the tropics which has appeared in this country during the past year has been from Mr. Ireland's pen. Many readers will remember his article in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "European Experience with Tropical Colonies," and the one in the *Popular Science Monthly* on "The Labor Problem in the Tropics."

The author concludes his book with an Appendix containing a classified list of about 500 works relating to colonies and colonization. The volume is admirably indexed.

HENRY WORTHINGTON, IDEALIST.*

THERE is no story so romantic as that of "a good man grown slowly wise"; and best of all these is the story of a good man who has learned wisdom through the love of a good woman. In the old legend of King Arthur, young Percivel went in quest of the Holy Grail, and on and on till he found it; and then he became the priest of its temple, and so was spirited away in a sort of heavenly splendor, like a rainbow. Now-a-days, I am thinking, we have more sympathy with Gawain, who saw the Grail indeed, but who came back to earthly things, fought the battles of the weak and down-trodden, and found his final happiness in the company of the best and fairest of women.

Henry Worthington is a good man, and the story Miss Sherwood is telling is that of the first great trial he had to undergo after he buckled on his armor for the great war of life. Miss Sherwood is apt to write these stories of idealists; the book which made her popular two years ago was *An Experiment in Altruism*. In the present story the subject is a young college professor, a specimen of nineteenth century knighthood, armed cap-a-pie in all that careful training, wealth, and native strength can give. He is set before the young men as an example, and bears himself like a true knight. Then suddenly across his view flashes the radiant vision. He vows the quest with all the enthusiasm of youth; and in the trials and discouragements that follow he learns the lessons of humanity. The hardest lesson of all is made easy for him, too easy perhaps, by the confidence and sympathy of a forlorn little maiden with gray-brown eyes.

Worthington is not like Gawain, but he is seriously what Gawain sometimes wished to be.

The serious men of our universities are the young knighthood of later times. They are the men-at-arms far in advance of the army of humanity, running into all sorts of dangers, and ready at all times each to sacrifice himself for the cause of his ideals. As they grow older they learn better the power of the great army behind them, and come back into line, either to do the work of humble privates, or to lead more slowly over the ground they have already explored. This one is a type of the class. They are all idealists, of course; and Miss Sherwood observes, "in this world where thought is the reality, each * * * * constructs the universe after the pattern of his specialty." It is awful to think of the thousands of young enthusiasts this old world is crushing year after year, as she rolls along in the same relentless way. But their labor is not lost. They appear for a moment perhaps, succeed or fail for the moment, and seem to be forgotten, and their bodies go into the chasm; but something has been accomplished by their very coming, although it takes a vast number of such sacrifices to make any apparent progress.

It seems to be one great mission of the American people to work out the problem of social equality among men. At this time America stands for a mighty paradox. She has done more to make men free, and more to make them slaves, than any other nation on the face of the earth. When Henry Worthington was studying in the universities of Europe he heard men discussing these questions in the spirit of abstract truth.

"A constant reproach against her had been on the lips of the people about him. America, said his young German and Austrian friends, represented a purely mercenary civilization, whose root was greed. She had sold her soul for the dollar. To the young man who had known only the colonial traditions of his country, the criticism

**Henry Worthington, Idealist.* By Margaret Sherwood, author of *An Experiment in Altruism*, *A Puritan Bohemia*. The Macmillan Company.

was as exasperating as it was incomprehensible. To him she seemed a land of loftier ideals than the whole world knew, ideals of freedom, equality, justice. He had walked all his life in the shadow of the Pilgrim fathers, unconscious that that shadow is too short to reach from end to end of this great territory. Henry had grown morbidly sensitive in his patriotism, and once, after a heated debate, had almost challenged young Herr Ruprechtstoettner to a duel, on the ground of insult to the American flag. The criticism had made the tide of his thought set all one way. The principles for which his country stood presented themselves constantly in sharp antitheses to the social and industrial abuses of which she was accused."

This last war, says Miss Sherwood, is a war "in which chivalry and lust for power had so strangely blended." That war is over. "It was for other service that the flag called now. The crises of to-day are industrial crises. To help root out even one syllable of wrong thought was an opportunity as glorious as death on the field of battle. The task was great; his arm was feeble, but it was ready."

The university world is outside the actual turmoil. There is no inequality but that of inborn ability among the longfaced men whose serious views of their duties in life have kept them at the universities beyond the term of the conventional college course. But when he comes out into the real world the student has a lesson to learn that is never taught in the classroom nor on the campus. By special mercy there is given to youth an enthusiasm to carry him through this trial.

"The desire of omniscience is a disease of youth, like measles," says Worthington's crabbed old friend. "That young one will get over his wandering around and will settle down some day."

Worthington neglected his books of theory, and took up the study of practical questions.

"The thought of passionate service possessed him. Mere student and thinker, he said to himself, he could find no place among men of action. He must stand at one side, with his books, and watch the slow drifting away from earlier and nobler standards of national honor. He had clenched his hands at the thought of his uselessness as he paced the streets of foreign cities, until one moment's sudden insight had pointed out his path."

How long it will be before the city of Winthrop will smother the memory of Professor Worthington's crusade against the sweatshops, I do not know.

There is another new factor in the affairs of our day, besides the change from physical to intellectual battle. That is the part that women have come to take in all the business of humanity. This is very much the story of Annice Gordon, Idealist. Women have always had their influence upon the affairs of the world through the actions of men, and occasionally a women has played the part of a man; but now it is more than that. It is their own business, and they take their own part in it directly. There has come such a pass, indeed, that a man cannot undertake the study of any great problem, especially perhaps in such a subject as economics, without recognizing the help of woman's quicker intuition in learning many things that he could never reach. If Worthington had not met Annice Gordon he would have failed at the outset, for it was not in his nature to learn by intuition, or sympathy, the character which might lie beneath the surface of the classes of people he was trying to study, and without that his study would have been worthless.

The same sort of quick sympathy that is characteristic of Annice Gordon seems to belong to the writer of the story. Miss Sherwood enters into the spirit of these imaginary personages as if they were real, and consequently makes them seem real to the reader. Although she may be giving us a lesson in social economics she is not lectur-

ing, and it is not for that she is writing. The story is the main thing; and if there is involved a lesson in economics it is because the imagination of the author is so true as to carry the lesson of real life. From the point of view of mere composition, the economic problem furnishes the motive that is to give unity and probability to the whole narrative.

It is a story of character. The persons are very real. Especially Henry Worthington himself, with his ideals, his enthusiasms, and his natural limitations. The training he had received is illustrated:

"The few admonitions that the boy had received were all the more effective for being infrequent.

"'Henry,' this father had said to him one day when the child was seven, 'When a question is asked you, give a direct answer, if you answer at all.'

"There are not many men in existence who, in thinking and in speaking, go so directly to the point as does Henry Worthington.

"One or two other pieces of intellectual training Alfred Worthington had vouchsafed to give his son.

"'Never seem to know a thing when you don't,' he said. 'It is hardly necessary to tell my son not to pretend to have knowledge that he hasn't, and I mean, too, know when you don't know a thing. That is the great secret of scholarship.'"

And again:

"'Decide for yourself,' his father had said. 'I want you to make up your mind about things. Only, always tell me what you decide. I have sometimes thought that you are not quite ready to take your share of responsibility.'"

And so, in the introduction, when the young instructor is pacing up and down the lecture room waiting for his first pupils, he rehearses his life and the growth of his ideals. Then, as the story goes on, following him through the changes of his fortunes by the actual effect they had upon his thoughts and actions. His character grows and matures in the course of the story in a way that is unusual. He is indeed "a good man grown slowly wise," and at last he stands looking forward, his shoulders squared, "the old look, and a new one with it, in his face."

In like manner the lesser characters stand out as real people, and change in themselves as they grow older: Annice Gordon, with her quick sympathies and her inconsistencies; old Professor Worthington, all wrapped up in his college and his boy; and Benedict Warren, the hardened philistine, driven in his old age to forsake his cynicism for love of his friend. Only Samuel Gordon, the man whose soul was wrought and tempered by trade, never changes.

FRED N. RAYMOND.

NEW YORK.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.*

DR. A. E. LOVEJOY has been appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy in Stanford University.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR F. KENNEDY has been made full Professor of Philosophy in the University of Colorado.

DR. WALTER DENNISON, assistant in the Latin Department of the University of Michigan, has been appointed to the chair of Latin in Oberlin College.

P. H. HORNE, a graduate of and instructor in the University of North Carolina, has been appointed Instructor in the Department of Philosophy in Dartmouth College.

Mr. S. G. OLIPHANT, Instructor in Greek and Latin at the Phillips Exeter Academy, has been elected to the professorship of the Latin language and literature at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Penn.

DR. W. SOMERVILLE, Professor of Agriculture and Forestry at the College of Science, Newcastle upon-Tyne, in connection with the University of Durham, has been elected to the new professorship of agriculture in Cambridge University.

VICTOR C. ALDERSON, Professor of Mathematics, has been elected Dean of the Technical College of Armour Institute of Technology, vice Thomas C. Roney, deceased. Dr. Alfred E. Phillips has been chosen Professor of Civil Engineering. Willard C. Gore, formerly Instructor in English at the University of Michigan has been elected Professor of English Literature.

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY in Indiana has been passing through a hard struggle on account of the financial depression in industrial properties; but the DePauw estate will be settled soon, and the University is expected to be soon in a satisfactory financial condition. Dr. W. H. Hickman has been elected Chancellor of the University. Bishop Bowman has been made Chancellor Emeritus, and Dr. P. S. Baker of the Chair of Chemistry, has a leave of absence for one year, which he will spend in Germany.

PLATO T. DURHAM, a graduate of Trinity, and also of Union Theological Seminary, New York, has been elected Adjunct Professor of Biblical Literature and Church History in Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina. At the recent Commencement, the alumni of the institution presented to the trustees a large auditorium, the Craven Memorial Hall, erected in honor of the first President of the institution. Mr. B. N. Duke, of Durham gave $50,000 to the Endowment fund. This makes $183,000 donated by Messrs. W. & B. N. Duke during the last Academic year.

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Control of the Michigan College of Mines, Professor Fred. W. McNair was unanimously elected president of the institution. Professor McNair has been for some years in charge of the Department of Mathematics and Physics, and so closely identified with the work and growth of the College that its history, aims and methods are entirely familiar to him. Professor McNair is a young man of sterling character, fine executive ability, an energetic and successful teacher. The Board and the friends

*In order to make this section of BOOK REVIEWS as complete as possible, the editor asks for the coöperation of college authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructorships and important college news.

of the institution express great confidence in his ability to maintain the College in the front rank of monotechnic schools. A. E. Seaman has been appointed Professor of Mineralogy and Geology. Professor Seaman was formerly Assistant Professor in these subjects.

Brown University twenty years ago bestowed on him whom she has now made president—then a senior in the college—a premium annually awarded to two members of the senior class who "shall, in the judgment of the faculty, unite in the highest degree the three most important elements of success in life—ability, character, and attainment." A singularly forcible fulfillment of the prophecy has thus come to pass. Dr. Faunce as preacher and pastor has become one of New York's recognized city religious leaders. He was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1858, and is of Pilgrim ancestry. He fitted for college at Concord and Lynn, entered Brown in 1876, received his degree as A.B., entered Newton Theological Seminary, and was graduated in 1884. He was ordained the same year as pastor of a church in Springfield, Mass., and in this pastorate he continued until called to the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York City, where he has remained until the present time, a period of about ten years.—*The Outlook.*

Amherst, like Yale, has followed tradition by choosing for its new president a graduate of the college. Professor George Harris was graduated just one-third of a century ago, and even at that time was recognized as a man of thoroughly scholarly tastes and of decided ability. His history since graduation is that of a successful pastor, and of a teacher of theology of power and wide personal influence. He left Andover Theological Seminary as a graduate in 1869, and returned to it as Professor in Theology in 1883. In the interim he filled pastorates in the High Street Congregational Church of Auburn, Maine, and the Central Congregational Church at Providence, R. I. The chair of Theology at Andover has been filled by him continuously from 1883 until the present time, and in conjunction with it he has taught most acceptably in sociological subjects. For the past two years he has been a university preacher at Harvard. From 1884 to 1893 he was editor of the *Andover Review*. He is thus minister, teacher, author and student of social subjects. His long service at Andover, recognized as of the highest type, eminently fits him for his new responsibility.—*The Outlook.*

The Dean of the Women's Division of Colby College, Miss Mary A. Sawtelle, resigned last June in order to pursue special studies in France. Her place will be filled by Miss Grace E. Mathews of Newtown Centre, Mass., a recent graduate of Smith College. Professor Roberts, of the Department of English, will have a year's leave of absence for advanced study. Mr. Hedman, heretofore Instructor in Greek and Latin, will have a year's leave of absence for special study in the French language and literature in Paris. During Mr. Hedman's absence his work will be performed by Mr. F. H. P. Pike, of Boston, an alumnus of Colby. Professor J. W. Black, of the Department of History, will return this fall from some months' absence in Europe, during which time he has been collecting material for special work in his Department. With the opening of the year, September 20th, the College will, for the first time, make use of the fine new chemical laboratory which was dedicated at the last commencement. It is regarded as one of the best buildings of its class in the country.

Charleston.

THE College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C., is to mark the beginning of its one hundred and fourteenth year by opening its first dormitory and establishing forty free tuition scholarships, one to each of the forty counties of South Carolina. In addition, the Boyce scholarships, which give $150 a year and free tuition, are to be thrown open to competition, and any young man, resident of Charleston or otherwise, permitted to compete.

This institution, since its foundation in 1785, has been distinguished for its high standard and thorough work. It has received from time to time handsome donations from the wealthy men of Charleston and the low country of South Carolina, and has always enjoyed a liberal patronage from that section. But of late years a vigorous effort has been made to extend the field of its patronage. This effort is now meeting with success. The buildings of the college, erected in the early part of the present century, partially destroyed by earthquake, but now completely restored, occupy a handsome campus centrally located in the city of Charleston. This quaint old Southern city, with its fine climate and ocean breezes, seems peculiarly fitted to be the seat of an institution of learning.

Princeton.

AT the June meeting of the board of trustees, Professor Samuel Ross Winans, of the Greek department was appointed Dean of the University. He is a Princeton graduate, of the class of '74, and has been for twenty years one of the most efficient members of the faculty. He is regarded as one of the most cultivated scholars in that body and as an unusually skilful teacher. He will occupy the Dean's House, a handsome and venerable building which dates from about 1755 and was the home of all the presidents from that time until the Potter Mansion became college property, during Dr. McCosh's administration. At the same meeting Professor Bliss Perry was transferred from the chair of Oratory and Criticism to the Holmes Professorship of English Literature, made vacant by the death of Dean Murray. The position hitherto filled by Professor Perry was supplied by the election of Professor Stockton Axson, of the Adelphi College, Brooklyn. Mr. C. C. Cuyler, '79, of New York City, was made a member of the board of trustees.

President Patton sailed for Europe immediately after Commencement. His eldest son, Professor George Stevenson Patton, has been for several years abroad on leave of absence, studying principally at Berlin and Cambridge. Leave of absence for one year has been granted to Professor Willard Humphreys, of the German department. His courses have been left in charge of Professor Hoskins, who will be assisted by Mr. Beam, '96, appointed instructor for one year. Mr. David Magie, '97, formerly a teacher in Lawrenceville School and during last year a student in the graduate department, was appointed Instructor in Latin, and is now in Germany, making further preparations for his work. Mr. Magie is a grandson of James McCosh. Professor Jesse Carter, of the Latin department, is at work for the summer at Halle and Leipzig; Mr. George Priest, Instructor in German, is at the University of Freiburg; Professor E. O. Lovett is engaged in mathematical work in Paris.

An unusually large number of persons have been employed in the Library this summer, cataloguing the incoming books. Many thousands of volumes have been received during the last few months, particularly for the Seminaries of Mathematics, Romance Languages, and Economics and Social Science.

Means have been provided for the enlargement of Murray Hall the building of the Philadelphian Society, which is the principal religious organization of the University. It consists now of an audience-

room and a small reading-parlor, but is not large enough to accommodate its members. Mr. L. H. Miller, '97, who for the last two years has been general secretary of the society, has been called to a position in the American College at Beirut, Syria.

Columbia.

THE Peace Conference at the Hague is over and President Low has returned to his university duties, having contributed considerably to the success of the American delegation in bringing about, to a remarkable degree, the ends it desired.

At commencement this year the University conferred 502 degrees, as against 394 of four years ago, a gain of nearly 30 per cent. It is to be noted that the increase, though acting along the whole line of instruction, is particularly striking in the non-professional graduate schools. This year 83 candidates received the degree of master of arts and 34 that of doctor of philosophy. Five honorary degrees were given. Gov. Roosevelt received the degree of Doctor of Laws and was the guest of the Alumni Association at the meeting in the afternoon, at which he made a striking address. Commencement this year was marked by an unusual number of class reunions, a fact which shows that the earlier sons of Columbia are forming the habit—one impossible under earlier conditions—of visiting her on her annual fete day, and renewing, on a site recently new to them, their old associations.

The summing up of the academic year just past is a very satisfactory one for the university. The undergraduates numbered 605, a gain of 98 over last year; the non-professional graduate students, 347; the professional students, 1,831. The total number of regular students was 2,812, but the 1,252 extension students, and the 371 officers of instruction and administration bring the total of "university influence" up to 4,435, and this without counting the large secondary department of Teachers College. It is too early to prophesy the numbers of next year; but, with the summer school—which it has been now definitely decided to establish—the total "university influence" can scarcely fall much short of 5,000. The growth of Columbia has been so rapid during the last decade that even her friends have sometimes failed to realize it; and the figures will be a surprise to many who still think of her as a small "city college."

The sad news has just been received of the death of Dr. Harrington, of the Department of Zoölogy, of typhoid fever, in the zoölogical expedition sent this year to Africa. Mr. Harrington was a young scientist of much promise, and his life is another of the many nobly offered on the altar of research, sometimes in the indefatigable pursuit of what would seem trifling details, but which are in reality important links in the chain of modern scientific progress.

The September number of the *University Quarterly* contains an admirable article by Professor Russell, Dean of Teachers College, on "The Function of Universities in the Training of Teachers." It is in reality a strong exposition of the marked policy of Columbia in maintaining a separate professional school for teachers, on precisely the same basis as her schools of law, medicine and engineering, a policy which she is one of the first to put in practice, and which is in strong contrast with the neglect of well organized training in this important profession in many American institutions of high standing.

Ohio.

AMONG the changes which mark the close of the academic year, none is of more importance than the retirement of Dr. James H. Canfield from the presidency of the University, after an incumbency of four

years. Dr. Canfield came to Ohio in 1895 from the University of Nebraska, of which institution he had been chancellor, also for four years. He now withdraws, entirely at his own request, having accepted the position of librarian at Columbia University. In accepting his resignation, the Board of Trustees adopted resolutions indicating their appreciation of the zeal and loyalty with which he had served the university.

A number of assistants and fellows have withdrawn from the corps of instruction; and the following appointments have been made: Charles S. Prosser, Associate Professor of Historical Geology; Charles Bradford Morrey, Assistant Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; William Edwards Henderson, Assistant Professor of Analytical Chemistry; John B. Sanborn, Assistant in American History; Silas Martin, Assistant in Drawing; Donald A. Kohr, Fellow and Laboratory Assistant in Chemistry; John Wesley Young, Fellow and Assistant in Mathematics. Charles Walter Mesloh has been promoted to an associate professorship of the Germanic languages, and Arthur Winfred Hodgman to an associate professorship of the classic languages. Mr. Harry Waldo Kuhn, a graduate of the university in 1897, and holder of the Oliver scholarship in mathematics at Cornell University last year, has been advanced to a fellowship in mathematics, also at Cornell. The Oliver scholarship for this year has again been granted to an Ohio State University man, Mr. H. L. Rietz, who takes his degree this commencement. As there are only two fellowships and one scholarship in mathematics at Cornell, open to all university graduates, these appointments certainly reflect credit on the Ohio men and their instructor, Professor R. D. Bohannan. Governor Bushnell has filled the vacancy in the Board of Trustees, occasioned by the expiration of Mr. W. I. Chamberlain's term of office, by the appointment of Hon. O. T. Corson. As this gentleman has served the state most acceptably for two terms as Commissioner of Common Schools, the appointment is regarded with favor as a distinct step toward strengthening the relations between the university and the other schools of Ohio. At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees, Dr. William Oxley Thompson, President of Miami University, was unanimously elected President of Ohio State University, to succeed President Canfield, whose retirement is noted above. Dr. Thompson is about forty-three years of age, a man of tireless energy and much executive ability, and generally popular throughout the state. His administration of the affairs of Miami has been eminently successful; it remains to be seen how he will meet the larger reponsibilities connected with the presidency of the State University. Commencement exercises passed off successfully; degrees in the various colleges being conferred on a class of ninety-nine members—a number curiously coincident with that of the year.

Pennsylvania.

THE leading feature of the present month has been the commencement, which was very largely attended and pronounced the most successful in the history of the university. The number graduated, 642, is the largest in the history of the university. The most prominent features of the exercises consisted in the efforts of the Alumni Association, in conjunction with the Provost of the University, to increase the endowment fund. The General Alumni Society has succeeded in strengthening the different local outside alumni societies. Among the material signs of growth are the Memorial Gate, presented by the class of '73; the War Memorial Tower, in memory of those who fell in the recent Spanish-American War, contributed to by the alumni; and the beginning of

the endowment of the George Allen Professorship of Greek, by the Society of the Alumni (College) of the University of Pennsylvania. The most extensive addition to the material side of the University is the recent purchase of the Foulke Long Institute, which, with the grounds, is to be devoted to various university purposes. It is likely that upon this ground will be built the Gymnasium, the Physical Laboratory and the School of Architecture. The acquisition of this property gives the University full control of an additional block.

The honorary doctor's degrees were conferred as follows: Doctor of Science, upon Coleman Sellers, Chief Engineer of the Niagara Construction Company, and Edgar F. Smith, Professor of Chemistry in the University; Doctor of Sacred Theology, upon the Rev. Dr. Ellwood Worcester, and the Rt. Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Bishop of Brazil; Doctor of Laws, upon Judge J. B. McPherson, who has recently been elected to a professorship in the Law School.

A valuable addition has been made to the University collection, by Dr. D. G. Brinton, who has presented his rich collection of works relating to American ethnology, to be known as the "Brinton Collection." This collection represents the labor of a life time and is one of the most complete in the country. The Graduate Club, at its annual meeting elected as its president Mr. O. F. Lewis, graduate of Tuft's College, and Fellow in Germanics at the University. The Faculty Club has completed the first year of its history and is about to move into new quarters near the University. The Club has proved so successful in developing academic *esprit de corps* that it has won favor both among the Faculty and the alumni of the University. The thesis of Professor Frank Edson Perkins, of the School of Architecture, has received honorable mention at the exhibition at the annual Saloon at the Champs Elyées, Paris.

Among the recent changes in the Faculty are the resignation of Dr. C. B. Penrose, as Professor of Gynecology, and the election of Judge J. B. McPherson, to a professorship in the Law School. Dr. Emory R. Johnson, Professor of Transportation and Commerce, has been appointed Transportation expert on the Nicaragua Canal Commission, and Professor Lewis M. Haupt, who was also a member of the Commission, is a graduate of the University class of '65. Professors Wm. A. Lamberton and Marion D. Learned, have recently been elected members of the American Philosophical Society and Dr. John Marschall has received the degree of LL.D. from Pennsylvania College.

Johns Hopkins.

THE twenty-third annual conferring of degrees of Johns Hopkins University took place at the Academy of Music on June 14, and was an interesting and impressive occasion. One hundred and thirteen degrees were conferred. Of these thirty-eight were of the grade of doctor of philosophy, thirty-two were of doctor of medicine. thirty-eight of bachelor of arts and five of proficients in electricity. The several groups of candidates were presented by Dean Griffin, Dean Welsh and Professor Remsen, and the degrees were conferred by President Gilman.

A brief address was made by Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, upon the relations of the Congressional Library to American universities. Mr. Putnam's tone was decided and his utterances were precisely those which scholars and students could reasonably anticipate.

The following announcements of appointment and promotion for the ensuing year were made:

In the Philosophical Faculty: Jacob H. Hollander, Ph.D., now Associate, to be Associate Professor of Finance. Christopher Johnston, Ph.D., now Associate, to

Associate Professor of Oriental History and Archæology. C. Carroll Marden, Ph.D., now Associate, to be Associate Professor of Romance Languages. Edward B. Mathews, Ph.D., now Associate, to be Associate Professor of Mineralogy. Westel W. Willoughby, Ph.D., now Associate, to be Associate Professor of Political Science.

Edward C. Armstrong, Ph.D., now Instructor, to be Associate in Romance Languages. N. Ernest Dorsey, Ph.D., now Assistant, to be Associate in Physics. Duncan S. Johnson, Ph.D., now Assistant, to be Associate in Botany. Philip Ogden, Ph.D., now Instructor, to be Associate in Romance Languages. George B. Shattuck, Ph.D., now Instructor, to be Associate in Physiographic Geology.

Murray P. Brush, Ph.D., to be Instructor in Romance Languages. William B. Huff, A.M., to be Assistant in Physics. William M. Macdermott; to be Instructor in Physical Culture. Morris C. Sutphen, Ph.D., to be Instructor in Latin. Henry S. West, Ph.D., to be assistant in English.

James M. Callahan, Ph.D., to be Albert Shaw Lecturer on American Diplomatic History, in 1899–1900. L. A. Bauer, Ph.D., to be Lecturer in Terrestrial Magnetism.

In the Medical Faculty J. Whitridge Williams, M.D., now Associate Professor, to be Professor of Obstetrics. Lewellyn F. Barker, M.B., now Associate Professor of Anatomy, to be Associate Professor of Pathology. Ross G. Harrison, Ph.D., now Associate to be Associate Professor of Anatomy. Charles R. Bardeen, M.D., now Assistant, to be Associate in Anatomy. Harvey W. Cushing, M.D., now Assistant, to be Associate in Surgery, George W. Dobbin, M.D., now Assistant, to be Associate in Obstetrics. Walter Jones, Ph.D., now Assistant, to be Associate in Physiological Chemistry and Toxicology.

P. M. Dawson, M.D., to be Assistant in Physiology. Eugene L. Opie, M.D., to be Second Assistant in Pathology. Mervin T. Sudler, Ph.D., to be Assistant in Anatomy.

The John Marshall Prize for 1899 was awarded to Jacob H. Hollander, Ph.D., Associate Professor of finance, for his publication entitled "The Financial History of Baltimore."

Yale.

WE quote the following passage from the Boston *Transcript* which gives an account of the proposed programme for the inauguration of President Hadley at Yale: "In the presence of the most notable assemblage which has gathered at Yale in many years, Arthur Twining Hadley will be inaugurated president of the university on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 18. City, state, nation, sister universities, colleges, and preparatory schools from every part of the country will be represented. The guests to whom special invitations will probably be sent include Yale's representatives on the Supreme Court bench, Judges Brown, Brewer and Harlan; President McKinley, on whom Yale conferred, as the first university to thus honor him, the degree of LL.D.; Attorney General Griggs, given the degree of LL.D. by Yale last June; other representatives of the Federal government who are Yale graduates; Governor Lounsbury, his staff and administrative associates; Mayor Driscoll and other representatives of the city government, presidents of most American universities, colleges and preparatory schools, members of the Yale corporation, faculty, and invited guests. These are the persons who will be admitted to Battell Chapel to witness the formal inauguration of Professor Hadley as president.

The procession of invited guests will form, in accordance with the time honored custom, on the campus at two o'clock.

The formation will be similar to the usual Commencement Day procession at Yale. It will march around the campus to Battell Chapel, where the formal inaugural exercises will take place. At three o'clock the exercises in the chapel will begin, after an elaborate musical programme under the direction of Professor Horatio W. Parker, head of the department of music in the University.

In all former Yale inaugurations the Latin salutatory has formed a prominent part of the exercises. Yale, true to the record of its new president in discarding many of the traditional college customs, will hold her coming inaugural without a Latin address. It has also previously been the custom for an undergraduate to deliver an address of welcome to the incoming president, as a representative of the students of the University, but it has been finally decided that this feature shall be omitted. The principal feature of the exercises will be the address of President Hadley, upon which he is now at work. In place of the Latin salutation and the address by an undergraduate, it has been decided that there shall be an address by a member of the faculty, welcoming the new President. The faculty member to formally greet President Hadley is not yet chosen. Prayer will be offered by the outgoing president, Dr. Timothy Dwight.

After the exercises in Battell Chapel, the new president will give a reception in the main room of the Yale Art School to the graduates, faculty, and specially invited guests. This will begin at five o'clock and continue till seven o'clock in the evening. Beginning at eight o'clock in the evening, the undergraduate features of the inauguration will take place. The College campus will be illuminated, and a torchlight procession of Yale's undergraduate sons will march through the principal streets of the city. This is expected to number nearly all the students of the University, about 2,500. In the evening, the distinguished guests of the University who came to attend the inauguration exercises, will be in attendance at banquets and receptions given in their honor by professors or other residents of New Haven. The undergraduate procession will march to the residences where these receptions are being held, and many of the guests may be called forth by young Yale for informal remarks to a torchlight procession. It was originally planned to have the undergraduates allowed a much larger share in the inaugural, but the fall term begins at the University only three weeks before the inauguration, and this, it was thought, would allow the undergraduates too little time to prepare for a formal share in the exercises."

Tulane.

THOUGH it had been evident for some time that President Johnston's health was failing, yet his death on July 16th was a great shock to those connected with the University and to his many friends and admirers in every quarter. Tulane University, as it stands to-day, is essentially his work, the development of his plans as made when he was, by the unanimous voice of the Board of Administrators, called in 1883 to organize and preside over the new institution. He had to encounter difficulties in this work that were peculiar to the place and the occasion; but his extraordinary knowledge of men, his deep study of the problems of higher education, his indomitable courage and will-power, and his lofty moral character were so blended as to give him an ability in organization and administration that is rare indeed. His successor will find an institution with a well-defined policy shaped to suit its peculiar mission, and he may continue to develop and enlarge it without revolutionary changes in the plans of his distinguished predecessor. President Johnston was a graduate of Yale, and came to his great work with the maturity gained by a

most varied experience, the result of his contact with men in many different relations, of his studious habit and literary pursuits, and of his professional work as lawyer, professor in Washington and Lee University, and President of the Louisiana State University.

Tulane has suffered another severe loss, since the close of the session, in the death of Judge T. J. Semmes, Professor of Constitutional Law, Common Law and Equity. Judge Semmes enjoyed a high reputation throughout the South, not only as a lecturer before his classes, but as a great jurist in practice. He was a graduate of Georgetown College and of the Harvard Law School. His successor will be Mr. E. D. Saunders, a man of wide culture, a leading lawyer at the New Orleans bar, and the author of a noted work on Taxation in Louisiana, and editor of the Code of Louisiana. He is a graduate of the Law School of the University of Virginia. Judge T. C. W. Ellis has been made Professor of Admiralty and International Law to take the place of the lamented Judge H. C. Miller, deceased, during the past session. Miss Alice B. Sandidge, A.M., of Tulane, '98, has been appointed Instructor in Greek in Newcomb College; G. S. Bel, M.D., Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis, and T. F. Richardson, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Operative Surgery.

The session of 1898–99 closed June 15. There were in attendance, in all departments, 890 students. In the Graduate Department, there were 23; in the department for teachers, there were 75. When everything is considered, the session has been an encouraging one. At the beginning the outlook was not favorable on account of the fever scare and the consequent depression. With the good health now prevailing in the city, and the prospect of much improved sanitary conditions resulting from the great drainage system now well advanced in construction and with a complete system of sewers not far off, the greatest obstacle to the rapid development of the university will be soon removed.

The board of administrators is making an earnest effort to extend and strengthen the relations of the university with secondary schools. Two free scholarships have been offered to all schools of proper grade in Louisiana and the neighboring states, the scholarships to be awarded to the most meritorious pupils. During the past session, the university has given free instruction to 196 students.

During the coming session a series of lectures open to the public, will be given by professors of the university in Gibson Hall. The lectures will be delivered one every fortnight, from the first week in November to the end of April.

The Carnot medal for this year was won by F. L. Kohlman, of New Orleans. This medal is one of those offered each year to certain American Universities, Princeton, University of California and Tulane, by Baron de Coubertin for the best debate upon some question bearing upon French politics of the day. The question is announced one year in advance, no easy matter, since a burning question of to-day in France may easily be ancient history a year hence.

Wisconsin.

THE annual catalogue for 1898–1899, recently issued in the series of University Bulletins, registers a steady development in all fields of University work. The enrollment of students for the past year was 1,923, and the Faculty numbered one hundred and twenty-eight. From the descriptive statements of the various departments it appears that three hundred and thirty-five different courses, most of them extending throughout the year, are now given in the College of Letters and Science, and one hundred and twenty-six in the College of Engineering, while the oppor-

tunities in law, agriculture and pharmacy are proportionately extensive. The new courses announced for the coming year cover such topics as mental development, educational classics, insurance, systematic jurisprudence, Europe in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the economic and social history of the United States since 1789, the Greek orators, English literature in the eighteenth century, oratorical themes, physical geology of the United States, entomology, cytology, mycology and botanical methods. New seminary topics are also announced in economics and political science, in European and American history, and in the ancient and modern languages; and additional research courses are offered in organic and physical chemistry, crystallography, lake life, botany and bacteriology.

Four of the faculty have leave of absence for the year 1899–1900. They are Professor Freeman, of the Department of English Literature, who will spend the year in European travel; Assistant Professors Sober, of the Department of Latin, and Skinner, of the Department of Mathematics, who will devote their time to advanced study, and Dr. Jones, Instructor in Statistics, who will be absent on duties connected with the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition. Professor Haskins, of the Department of History, will spend the second semester at Harvard, where he is to lecture in the absence of Professors Emerton and Gross.

At its meeting in June the Board of Regents advanced Dr. William H. Hobbs to a professorship of mineralogy and petrology, and Dr. Ernst Voss to an associate professorship of German. Four instructors were at the same time promoted to assistant professorships: Messrs. R. W. Wood, in physics; Paul S. Reinsch, in political science; B. H. Meyer, in economics; and J. F. A. Pyre, in English literature. Captain Charles A. Curtis of the United States Army, who has had temporary charge of the university battalion since the departure of Lieutenant Brooks, was appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics. In addition to the usual changes in the staff of student assistants, several new instructors were elected. Dr. John C. Shedd, late fellow in physics, becomes instructor in that department. Mr. Charles H. Shannon, another recent Wisconsin doctor, is to act as Instructor in Latin during Professor Sober's absence, and Mr. W. D. Tallman, of the class of 1896, temporarily replaces Professor Skinner in the department of mathematics. Dr. T. K. Urdahl takes Dr. Jones's courses in economics and statistics, and Mr. B. H. Timberlake, Instructor in Botany in the University of Michigan, comes to a similar position at Wisconsin. Miss Louise Kellogg, of the class of 1897, returns from a travelling fellowship to an assistant's position in history. The department of philosophy is strengthened by the addition of Mr. W. H. Sheldon, of Harvard, as Instructor in Philosophy and Psychology, as well as by the return of Professor Jastrow from a year's residence in Europe.

The six weeks' summer session of the university, which closed August 11, was noticeably successful. The number of students registered was more than double the usual attendance in the old summer school, and all were engaged in regular university work. The change was particularly marked in the advanced courses, more than thirty per cent. of those enrolled being college or university graduates. Besides the resident members of the faculty, seven professors and instructors from other institutions gave instruction, among them Dr. William Cunningham, of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose courses on the Industrial Revolution, and English antiquities were much appreciated.

A member of the class of 1899 has given $500 for the coming year, to be awarded as prizes for excellence in the undergrad-

uate work in Greek. Dr. W. B. Cairns, of the Department of English, whose text-book on *The Forms of Discourse* is well known, has just issued an Introduction to Rhetoric for high schools through Messrs. Ginn and Company. Another recent class book is the *Laboratory Manual of General Chemistry* which Assistant Professor Hillyer has published with The Macmillan Company. The first election and initiation of undergraduates into the Wisconsin chapter of Phi Beta Kappa took place in June. No formal oration was delivered, but Professor Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago gave an admirable brief address.

Toronto.

THE number of students, male and female, in attendance at the University of Toronto having increased so greatly in the last few years the question of college residences has become one of special interest. When the magnificent main building of University College—which from first to last has cost nearly one million dollars—was erected in 1859, one of the wings was to be fitted up for the accommodation of about forty men in residence, the authorities at that time not having anticipated the large attendance at college which later years have seen realized. It is now long since such provisions for boarding and lodging students have been felt to be ridiculously inadequate and the little reidence has not been of late fully occupied, having ceased to become an imposing center of college life. It has also not paid expenses and the College council, at one of its recent meetings, recommended to the Government that it be closed. The use to which this part of the great building will be put is not yet absolutely decided upon. Meanwhile some of the older graduates are hoping that a meeting of convocation may exert sufficient influence to lead to a revivification of the old institution. It is felt, however, on all hands that the University should be provided with at least two more residences worthy of the name and also with a residence for women.

An important movement has been made towards the greater efficiency of the Medical Faculty of the University. Until the last academic year the curriculum of study required attendance during four winter sessions of six months each, and also one summer session. In 1898–9 the requirements were increased to four sessions of eight months each, the brief summer sessions being abolished. This course of study leads to the degree of M.B. which is quite independent of the license to practice medicine in cities, which only the Medical Council of the Province has authority to grant.

This body now demands a course of study extending over five years: and the University has arranged a fifth year of instruction and practical work to meet this exacting requirement. In other directions also the Medical Department of the University has been making marked advances. For example, through combination with the splendidly equipped Department of Biology in the Arts Faculty, the facilities for anatomical study have been brought up to an almost ideal level. In pathology we have to note the founding of a lectureship in Bacteriology, Dr. J. J. Mackenzie being the incumbent with adequate assistance and a complete equipment. Generally speaking, the development of the science in Toronto since the reëstablishment of the Faculty in 1887 marks an era in medical education in Canada, and is certainly the most signal advance made since that date by the University in any department.

A. Kirschmann, Ph.D., Lecturer in Philosophy since 1894, has been appointed Professor of Philosophy and Director of the Psychological Laboratory, and several promotions have been made in other departments.

At the commencement of Toronto University, held on June 9th, there were 381

degrees conferred. The B.A.'s for the year numbered 157, 16 received the degree of M.A., 48 that of M.B., the others being divided in various proportions among those who had completed their courses in the colleges of Practical Science, Agriculture, Dentistry, Pharmacy and Music. Three gentlemen qualified in course for the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy and one for that of Doctor of Philosophy. The latter instance marks an epoch in the history of the University; the post-graduate course leading to this distinction was taken by F. H. Scott, B.A., of '97, in the Department of Physiology.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon three distinguished gentlemen, Principal George M. Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., George M. Dawson, the geologist, of Montreal, and John C. Glashan, Inspector of Schools of the city of Ottawa, who is one of the most original and learned mathematicians of Canada.

Among the changes made lately by the Senate, the most notable is the reduction of the amount of text-book work required for the entrance examination in the languages as well as in English and Arithmatic. The high schools were found to be overloaded by the mere amount of work to be gone over and, as the standard for matriculation is still maintained, the effect is certain to be salutary. It will be understood that in Ontario the course of instruction in all the high schools and collegiate institutes is regulated by the requirements for entrance to the University.

McGill.

SINCE the advent of the new principal, Dr. Peterson, some four years ago, the curriculum of the arts faculty has been recast in harmony with modern views and educational advances. While minor changes were thought sufficient in the other faculties, those in arts were of a somewhat radical kind, mostly based on the principle of allowing the student more choice in the subjects he followed during the last two years of his course, leading to greater specialization.

Radical changes have been made in regard to the degrees given by the university in harmony with the modification of the course of study, and to these reference will now be made.

The medical degree remains as before, M.D., C.M. (Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery), and the degree for students of veterinary medicine is D. V. S. (Doctor of Veterinary Science). In the faculty of law as before the degrees of B.C.L. and D.C.L., are given, but under altered conditions so far as the latter is concerned. In the Faculty of Applied Science, the former title of Bachelor of Applied Sciences (B.app.S.) was exchanged this year for Bachelor of Sciences (B.S.). The adoption of this degree for the first time in McGill was preceded by a great deal of discussion in the corporation, for it was contended that it should not be attainable alone by students of the Faculty of Applied Science.

Having once gone this far in change, the whole subject of degrees came under discussion and "degrees in course" were abolished. To illustrate the nature of the change by a single illustration: prior to this year the LL.D. could be obtained by the holder of an M.A. degree by conforming to certain regulations, the chief of which were that he should be an M.A. of 12 years' standing, should submit a list of books treating of some one branch of literature or science in which he was prepared to submit to examination and in which he should be examined unless otherwise ordered by the Faculty, and, above all, he was to submit an original thesis on some branch of science or literature. This degree is now to be given only as an honorary one, though it may still be conferred on graduates who obtained their degree prior to May 1, 1899, and also to undergraduates in Arts who,

being so registered at that date shall thereafter proceed to graduation, and under conditions practically identical with those previously in force. It is not likely that many will avail themselves of this provision in view of the possibility of obtaining other or more modern degrees.

One of the reasons why so much opposition was raised by a certain proportion of the members of corporation to the new degree of B.S. was its very vagueness. It seemed to them that to give to a student in applied science following a course in Engineering the same degree as to a student in the Arts faculty pursuing a course in natural science, say chiefly geology, was unwise, because of the confusion it might create in the public mind. On the other hand it was represented that the degree of B.app.S. was one all but unknown in the scientific world, so that its holders were placed at a great disadvantage, while the degree of B.S. was in other universities made to cover like widely different courses as indeed does the B.A. It was finally agreed that the names of holders of the B.S. degree in Arts should be printed in the Calendar separate from those in applied science. There was also considerable opposition to giving any degree of the University without evidence of a knowledge of at least one of the classical languages. To obtain the medical degree it is still necessary to take Latin at the matriculation examination.

For a few years past regulations have been in force by which a candidate may take the double degree of B.A. and M.D. by a six years' course, and this will henceforth be possible also as regards the B.S., the object being to encourage the candidate for a medical degree to undergo a more liberal training. However, while the experiment thus far has proved successful with a few exceptionally able or studious men it has been thought by some to be not free from serious objections. Many of the students themselves, when speaking candidly of the attempt to take two courses together, condemn it. It is highly probable that the end in view will ere long be attained in a more satisfactory way.

The changes in regulations for degrees may be illustrated by the M.A., the requirements for which are now as follows: Bachelor of Arts of at least one year's standing who (*a*) shall have taken for one year a graduate course of study in Arts in the University previously submitted to and approved by the Faculty, and (*b*) shall have passed an examination at the end of the course, and (*c*) shall have presented, if required, a satisfactory thesis, shall be entitled to the degree of Master of Arts. Bachelors of Arts of at least two years' standing who shall have presented a satisfactory thesis and passed a special examination, shall be entitled to the degree of Master of Arts.

The M.Sc. degree may be worn by a Bachelor of Arts or a Bachelor of Science in a similar way, but he must take a graduate course in science in the Faculty of Arts. Among the higher degrees are D.Litt. (Doctor of Literature) and D.Sc. (Doctor of Science). Candidates for the degree of D.Sc. must be Masters of Science or Doctors of Medicine, who, being graduates of at least five years' standing, shall have distinguished themselves by special research and learning in the domain of Science. They are required to present a satisfactory thesis or published work. Analogous regulations apply to the D.Litt.

There can be no doubt that the changes will, on the whole, bring McGill more into harmony with the course of modern events and University tendencies on this continent.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PRESIDENT WALKER'S death on January 5, 1897, was felt to be a deep personal loss as well as a collegiate calamity by a wide circle of men who had

been connected with the Institute of Technology. A memorial meeting was held in October of that year by the corporation and faculty, to which were invited representatives of all the learned and other societies with which President Walker had been connected, as well as representative citizens of Boston and the country at large. It was also attended by the undergraduates.

On January 5, 1898, a bust designed by Daniel Chester French, Class of 1869, and erected, as the inscription says, by "the last body of undergraduates of his great presidency, the classes of 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900," was unveiled with appropriate ceremony. The Alumni Association delayed action until the annual meeting of December 30, 1898. At this meeting, upon the recommendation of a special Committee, the following vote was passed:

"That the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association appoint a Walker Memorial Committee of nine members, which shall undertake by a subscription the collection of a Walker Memorial Gymnasium Fund, to be applied by future agreement with the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, toward the cost of erecting and equipping a gymnasium as soon as may, in the judgment of the Corporation, be practicable."

A Walker Memorial Committee, consisting of R. H. Richards, '68; Thomas Hibbard, '75; C. M. Baker, '78; H. W. Tyler, '84; Everett Morss, '85; W. B. Thurber, '89; J. L. Batchelder, Jr., '90; A. F. Bennis,' 93, and B. Hurd, '96, was accordingly chosen. This Committee is now acting deliberately but energetically toward the desired end.

The following quotation from a recent circular expresses their sentiment and explains their plans. "President Walker came to the Institute in 1881. He found it just beginning to recover from hard years of financial distress, having but a single large building and but three hundred students. For more than fifteen years he gave to the Institute his best thought and energy, sparing no effort to promote its welfare. At his death there were four large buildings and nearly twelve hundred students. Nor was the expansion of the Institute merely a superficial development. On the broad foundations laid by President Rogers and his associates, President Walker built up the school in the confidence and esteem of city, state and nation. More than all this he inspired the affectionate enthusiasm of class after class of young men coming to the Institute for professional training, but, under his guidance, bound to it and to each other by the strongest personal ties. To him Institute students of those fifteen years owe a debt which they can neither measure nor repay. The Institute's service for them consisted, not merely in the imparting of information, but in the moulding of character. In this highest form of education President Walker's strong, sympathetic personality found the greatest usefulness of his life.

Poorer as any community feels itself by the death of such a citizen, yet with the loss comes the opportunity for worthy commemoration. As alumni under such obligations, we owe it not merely to the Institute or to the memory of President Walker but also to ourselves that our gratitude should have fit embodiment. With all President Walker's care for the character development of his students, his warm interest went out at once to every effort in behalf of their physical well-being. In eager interest in competitive athletics he renewed his own youth; in gymnastic exercises and out-of door sports he recognized an indispensable form of education for all. The realization of his ideals of physical education for Institute students was denied him. The rapid expansion of the school, calling always for larger space, produced recurring deficits

in the Institute treasury, requiring his time and strength for solicitation of needed funds. It is permitted to us now to join in the fulfilment of one of President Walker's ideals, to which, had his life been spared, we may be sure he would have applied every energy. The Institute has long had a gymnasium and for several years there has been a competent director, under whose care the kind and amount of work have greatly improved. Other more urgent demands upon our overburdened treasury have made it impossible to provide a suitable building, and radical improvements have been precluded by the fact that the land occupied does not belong to the school. It is probable that the land will soon be sold.

The Institute's need is our opportunity. In spite of the large benefactions of recent years, the cost of a modern gymnasium with land, equipment and maintenance, would exceed the Institute's available resources, and if assumed by the Corporation would mean the sacrifice of other vital interests. We must enrich the Institute and broaden its educational work by making possible the construction of a gymnasium, adequate to the present and prospective physical needs of its students, worthy of its reputation in other directions, and worthy of President Walker, whom it is to commemorate.

In accordance with the vote of the Alumni Association, we therefore undertake the collection of a fund of $100,000, asking that the amounts subscribed be as large as possible: first, because the subscription commemorates President Walker; second, because it is a recognition of our obligations to the Institute for the training to which we are indebted for our success in life."

A wide reaching scheme of class cooperation has been devised. Each class through its associate member of the committee appoints canvassers for the purpose of active canvass so that each shall have direct charge of about twenty men. The appointment of these canvassers is determined by geographical considerations by the course connections of its members, and by public spirit and adaptability to the work. A list of class members is divided and assigned to these active canvassers who are directly responsible to their own associate member, who in turn is responsible to the particular member of the central committee having the class in charge. A card catalogue list of each class has been prepared so that the work may be followed out systematically and carefully.

The greatest enthusiasm is being shown by the men and it is expected that the plan will be thoroughly successful.

Already considerable contributions have been made to the committee. The "Walker Club" on April 26th presented the play "The Private Secretary" in Copley Hall before a large audience of enthusiastic friends of the institute and will contribute the proceeds to the fund.

Much is expected from institute men who have been exceptionally successful, but more from the thousands of young men who came into direct contact with President Walker and feel deeply their obligation to him.

The institute year closed with graduation exercises on June 6, succeeding the usual two weeks' period of examinations. The number of graduates is 167, distributed as follows among the courses: Civil Engineering, 30; Mechanical Engineering, 37; Mining Engineering and Metallurgy, 7; Architecture, 22; Chemistry, 21; Electrical Engineering, 30; Biology, 2; Physics, 2; General Studies, 1; Chemical Engineering, 9; Sanitary Engineering, 1; Naval Architecture, 8. Of these three graduated from two courses.

There are also three successful candidates for the degree of Master of Science. In connection with the annual examina-

tions it may be noted that first year students have now as a rule but three examinations, being marked in the rest of their studies on term work, in the second year the number varies for different courses from three to seven, the average being about four; in the third and fourth years still greater inequalities occur, the average being five to six. It will be remembered that in many cases these numbers are subject to increase by reason of condition examinations on first term work.

The Annual meeting of the Faculty was held on Monday, May 1. The election of officers resulted in the reëlection of Professor Tyler as Secretary and in a number of new committee appointments.

After the adjustment of certain legal difficulties, the Institute has finally received $340,000, under the will of the late Edward Austin. The original bequest of $400,000 is reduced by $60,000 the amount of the United States legacy tax under the new law.

Notes and Announcements.*

L. C. PAGE & CO., Boston, have in press *Our National Music and its Sources*, by Louis E. Elson.

A. C. MCCLURG & CO., Chicago, will issue *The Honey Makers*, a work for apiculturists and others, by Miss Morley.

Twenty Famous Naval Battles: Salamis to Santiago, by Professor E. K. Rawson, is in the press of T. Y. Crowell & Co.

On General Thomas's Staff, a story for the young, by Byron A. Dunn, is in the press of A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

HENRY HOLT & CO. will shortly issue *Moulds, Mildews and Mushrooms*, by Professor Lucien Marcus Underwood, of Columbia University.

THE second volume of President Sharpless's *History of Quaker Government in Pennsylvania*, is about to be produced by T. S. Leach & Co., Philadelphia. It will bear the title of *The Quakers in the Revolution*.

* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th of the month. The subscription list of BOOK REVIEWS is one of 10,000 names. It circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

STILL another edition of *Richard Carvel* is announced. It is now running through its hundredth thousand and the new edition will be off the press next week. It is now being called for at the rate of about two thousand copies each day.

GINN & CO. have in preparation *An Introduction to the Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism*, by Profs. Charles Mills Gayley and Fred Newton Scott, of which two volumes will be ready next fall; and *Ways of Wood Folk*, by William J. Long.

THE Century Co.'s Thumb-Nail Series will be continued with *Rip Van Winkle and the Legend of Sleepy Hollow*, with an introduction by Joseph Jefferson; and the *Meditations of Marcus Aurelius*, newly translated by Benjamin E. Smith. They announce, too, *Maximilian in Mexico*, by Mrs. Sarah Yorke Stevenson.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN'S *Reminiscences of My Life; The American in Holland*, by the Rev. W. E. Griffis; *A Dividend to Labor*, by the Rev. N. P. Gilman; *How Much is Left of the Old Doctrines?* by the Rev. Washington Gladden; and *The Little Fig-Tree Stories*, by Mary Hallock Foote, are in the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

FALL announcements of the Bowen-

Merrill Co., Indianapolis, are, *The Puritan Republic*, by Judge Daniel Wait Howe; *American Fungi*, by Capt. Charles McIlvaine, profusely illustrated, partly in color; *Book Lover's Verse*, edited by Howard S. Ruddy; and a reprint of the late Richard Malcolm Johnston's Essays on literary and social topics, with the addition of a second series.

The Study of History in Schools, being the report made to the American Historical Association upon that subject by the Committee of Seven appointed in 1896, has just been published in a volume by The Macmillan Co. The importance of the work is sufficiently guaranteed by the names attached to it. They include Professors A. C. McLaughlin, H. B. Adams, A. B. Hart, and H. Morse Stephens.

IN BIRD-LORE (The Macmillan Co.) for August, Richard Kearton, the English naturalist-photographer, tells how he has secured some of his remarkable photographs of wild birds and animals in nature; Bradford Torrey writes of the "booming" of the bittern; the leading professional ornithologists of this country sign a circular letter giving hints to young bird students, and there are also other interesting articles and numerous illustrations.

A VALUABLE handbook, descriptive of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the treasures contained therein, is now in press, and will soon be issued under the title of *The Treasures of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York*. The book will be profusely illustrated by full page half-tone pictures, many of which are of subjects never before reproduced, from photographs taken by the official photographer of the Museum. The text is written by Arthur Hoeber. R. H. Russell is the publisher.

THE CENTURY COMPANY will issue this autumn: A new Brownie book by Palmer Cox entitled, *The Brownies Abroad; The Dozen from Lakerim*, a story of young athletes, by Rupert Hughes; *Quicksilver Sue*, by Mrs. Laura E. Richards, the author of *Captain January; The Story of Betty*, by Carolyn Wells, with illustrations by Reginald Burt, and *The St. Nicholas Christmas Book*, being a selection of the most striking stories, sketches, poems, and pictures that have appeared in the pages of *St. Nicholas Magazine* in recent years.

The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson, edited by Sidney Colvin, which have been running as a serial in *Scribner's Magazine*, will be presented in two volumes in September by Charles Scribner's Sons. The illustrations and drawings are by E. C. Peixotto and Jules Guerin. Mr. Colvin has so arranged the letters and interpolated them with bits of description that an almost complete biography may be said to have been formed. Among the illustrations will be the fac-similes of letters, autographs, etc., from various rare sources, which will add much to the richness of the work.

THE Scribners will publish Robert Louis Stevenson's *Letters*, edited by Sidney Colvin; *Letters of Sidney Lanier;* a new volume of *American Lands and Letters*, by Donald G. Mitchell; *Search Light Letters*, by Judge Grant; *Fisherman's Luck and Other Uncertain Things*, by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke; *The Authority of Criticism and Other Essays*, by Professor W. P. Trent; *Anglo-Saxons and Others*, essay, by Miss Aline Gorren; *Nooks and Corners of Old New York*, illustrated by Charles Hemstreet; *Literary Landmarks of Paris* by Benjamin Ellis Martin and Charlotte Martin, illustrated; and *Reminiscences*, by Mrs. John Drew.

DOUBLEDAY & MCCLURE CO.'S fall list of publications includes a translation, by R. C. Long, of Jean de Bloch's *The Future of War*, to which is accredited the idea of the Peace Congress at The Hague; *Miscellanies*, by the late Henry George, and his Life by his son and namesake; *Nancy Hanks*, the story of Abraham Lincoln's mother, by Caroline Hanks Hitchcock, and a *Life of Lincoln* by Ida M. Tarbell; *Heroes of our Early Wars*, by the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady; *The Boys' Book of Invention*, by Ray S. Baker; *Tales of the Telegraph*, by Jasper Ewing Brady; *Nature's Garden*, an aid to our knowledge of wild flowers, by Neltje Blanchan; *Sketches in Egypt*, by Charles Dana Gibson; and a Kipling Kalendar for 1900. In connection with J. M. Dent & Co., this firm will undertake a *Temple Edition* of Dickens in forty volumes—good news to all who know the meaning of this trademark.

The Choir Invisible has been dramatized by Miss Frances Hastings. Her work has received the approval of Mr. James Lane Allen, and the play will be produced in October by The Henry Jewett Dramatic Company in New York. The management of the undertaking is in the hands of Mr. Clarence Fleming, who for so many years directed the tours of Rosina Vokes and subsequently has been associated with Mr. John Hare and Mr. Beerbohm Tree and others. Just how the story has been dramatized has not been divulged by those who have attended the rehearsals, but it is said that the dramatization is remarkably well done, as indeed it must have been to receive the cordial approval which the author has given it.

STILL another book published by The Macmillan Company is being dramatized this fall. *The Children of the Ghetto* will appear as a play in November. Mr. Zangwill is himself now in New York superintending its production with his managers, Messrs. Liebler & Co. This play is expected to prove a great attraction. In America we are accustomed to think that we know something about Hebrew life in the dense quarters of our larger cities, but the European Hebrew is not such an exotic as he is in this country, and the coloring of the scenes which will appear on the stage is said to promise some very striking features. Mr. Zangwill, bye-the-bye, is also correcting the proofs of his new novel *They that Walk in Darkness* which deals with some of the darker tragedies of the Ghetto.

AN International Congress of Physics, to be held during the Paris Exposition next year, is being organized by a Committee of the Société française de Physique. The congress will commence on August 6, 1900, and will last a week. Though a number of special congresses are being arranged, it is thought that a congress having for its object the discussion of fundamental questions of physical science will be of interest to all physicists. Among the subjects to be dealt with in reports and discussions are the definition of certain units, such as pressure, scale of hardness, quantity of heat, photometric values, constants of saccharimetry, spectrum scale, and electrical units not yet defined; bibliography of physics; and national laboratories. There will also be visits to exhibits of scientific interest in the Exposition, to laboratories and to manufactories; and conferences on some new subjects, to be announced later, will be arranged. The president of the organizing committee is Professor Cornu: vice-president, M. Cailletet; and secretaries, M. C. E. Guillaume (au Pavillon de Breteuil, Sèvres, Seine-et-Oise) and M. Lucein Poincaré (105 *bis* boulevard Raspail, Paris), the former being the secretary for foreign members, and the latter for France.

MR. M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE is the editor of a peculiarly attractive new series of little books called *The Beacon Biographies of Eminent Americans. Daniel Webster, David Farragut, Robert Lee, James Russell Lowell*, and *Phillips Brooks* are the subjects of the five volumes which have already appeared. Mr. Norman Hapgood undertakes the biography of Webster, Mr. James Barnes that of Farragut, Dean Trent that of Lee, Professor Edward Everett Hale, Jr., that of Lowell, and the editor that of Phillips Brooks. The brief compass necessitates a particularly brief treatment; but this seems to have acted as a spur to a certain terseness and brilliancy of style, specially observable in the Brooks biography. In the Lowell we gladly note that Professor Hale has his father's rare faculty of daring to be natural, and of taking the reader at once into his confidence. The editor has been happy in the selection of biographers, and it is the good fortune of summer readers that Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. (Boston) are publishing this series at this season. The volumes are just the thing for pleasant pocket companions. They do more than languidly interest; they interest vividly; and their instruction is surprisingly comprehensive. Specially commendable features are the chronological records prefacing the text and the bibliographical list at the end. The frontispiece portraits, too, are noteworthy; it seems as if in each case the most satisfactory among many portraits had been chosen.—*Outlook.*

SPON & CHAMBERLAIN announce the following new books: *Telephones, their Construction and Fitting*, Allsops, new edition; *Supplement to Energy and Heat*, Rogers; *Molesworth Pocket-book of Useful Formu-*

las and Memoranda for Engineers, 24th edition; *Molesworth and Hurst, the Pocket book of Pocket-books*, new edition; *The Slide Valve Simply Explained; Portland Cement, Its Manufacture, Testing and Use*, Butler; *Verbal Questions and Answers for Marine Engineers*, Leask, new edition; *Reed's Marine Boilers by Tuplex*, new edition; *Rownson's Iron Merchants' Tables and Memoranda, Weights and Measures; Estate Fences, their Choice, Construction and Cost*, Vernon; *Metrical Tables*, Molesworth, new edition; *Metal Plate Work, Its Patterns and their Geometry*, Millis, new edition; *Entrophy Diagram, Its Application and Use*, Boulvin; *Plumbing and Sanitation*, by Dye and Davies. This large work which has been published in parts has just been completed and can now be had in two large 4to volumes bound in half morocco. The same firm announces the following books in the press: *The Chemistry of Fire and Fire Prevention*, Ingle; *Bayley's Chemists' Pocket book*, new edition; *Text-book on the Science of Brewing*, Moritz and Morris, new edition; *A Text-book on Tanning*, Proctor; *Gas and Petroleum Engines*, Robinson; *Casting and Foundry*, Spretson; *Dynamo-Electric Machinery*, Thompson, new edition; *Polyphase Electric Currents and Alternate Current Motors*, Thompson, new edition; *Practical Geometry*, Clarke.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'s fall announcements include three additions to the "American Statesmen" series, viz., *Salmon P. Chase*, by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart; *Charles Sumner*, by Moorfield Storey; and *Charles Francis Adams*, by his son and namesake. Also a *Life of Bishop Latimer*, by the Rev. A. J. Carlyle; *Horace Bushnell*, by the Rev. T. T. Munger; *Letters and Recollections of John Murray Forbes*, edited in two volumes by his daughter, Mrs. Sarah F. Hughes; *Letters and Passages from Letters of Ralph Waldo Emerson to a Friend, 1838-1853*, edited by Charles Eliot Norton; *Reminiscences*, by Julia Ward Howe, together with *Is Polite Society Polite? and Other Essays*, by the same author; *Contemporaries*, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; *Life of Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis*, by his son Capt. Charles H. Davis, U. S. N.; *The American in Holland*, by the Rev. Elliot Griffis; *The Dutch and Other Quaker Colonies in America*, by John Fiske, together with *A Century of Science, and Other Essays*, by the same author; *The Narragansett Friends' Meeting in the Eighteenth Century*, by Caroline Hazard; *The End of an Era*—namely, that of slavery in Virginia—by John S. Wise; *The Prose of Edward Rowland Sill*, essays by a poet; *Sonnets and Madrigals of Michelangelo Buonarroti*, rendered into English verse by William Wells Newell, with Italian text and notes; *Sonnets*, from Bion, Moschus, and Bacchylides, by Lloyd Mifflin; *Two Tragedies of Seneca*, translated by Ella Isabell Harris, *An American Anthology*, by Edmund Clarence Stedman; *The Martyr's Idyl, and Shorter Poems*, by Louise Imogen Guiney; *Beyond the Hills of Dream*, poems by W. Wilfred Campbell; *Animal and Plant Lore*, edited by Fanny D. Bergen; *The Book of Legends*, gathered by Horace E. Scudder; *The King's Jester, and Other Short Plays for Small Stages*, by Caro Atherton Dugan; *Plantation Pageants*, by Joel Chandler Harris; and the *A. L. A. Index to Portraits*, edited in two volumes by William Coolidge Lane.

ENCOURAGED by the success of the "Temple Shakespeare" in single plays, which has reached the phenomenal aggregate sale of one million volumes, The Macmillan Company have—in response to frequent requests—decided to issue it again in a form more suitable for the library and in a larger type, to be completed in twelve octavo volumes.

This new form will give them an opportunity of carrying out a long desired wish to illustrate the notes and illuminate the obsolete allusions in the text by illustrations from old and contemporary documents and various other antiquarian sources. It will be remembered that a large store of such valuable illustrations to the text were accumulated by Halliwell Philips and others, and the publishers also hope to make further research and so add to the real usefulness, as well as the embellishment of the edition. It will also give Mr. Gollancz an opportunity of fully revising the text and largely adding to his notes where condensation is not so necessary as it was in the early edition, so that he will be able to use in this edition the latest results obtained from his own and other researches.

The plan of the edition will be broadly that of the Temple Shakespeare. Each play will have its own apparatus complete in itself, the book being printed with red rubrics in order to indicate both scene and act just as in the smaller edition. All the prefaces, glossaries, and notes will still be in the condensed form, but will be enlarged sufficiently to contain the latest knowledge.

The text will be substantially that of the Cambridge edition, but the editor will introduce some few textual changes that he thinks advisable, these have been carefully noted in each case. A feature too will be that the frontispieces to the plays will be utilized to present a gallery of Shakespearian contemporary portraits of people who, in some way, came into touch with the poet, such for instance as Beaumont and Fletcher, the Earl of Leicester, his old manager Burbage, his fellow actor Allen, and Daniel, and Drayton his old friends.

The editor will also add in the twelfth volume a carefully compiled life of the poet from all the available sources, giving again the results of his own later researches and discoveries in this direction.

It is proposed to issue a large paper edition on a very limited scale. In this edition will be included some tinted photogravures which it is impossible to issue in the cheap edition and which will consist of contemporaries or places associated intimately with the story of Shakespeare.

WE quote the following interesting note on *Richard Carvel* from *Literature* of August 18th, the italics are ours:

"It is becoming quite evident in connection with a matter discussed at some length in this column some weeks ago that of the two Mr. Winston Churchills who are successfully engaged in winning laurels these days, it is not our American Mr. Churchill who will have to modify his name in order to distinguish himself from the other. The "wearing" quality of our home-made Mr. Churchill's latest book, *Richard Carvel*, is an assurance of many comfortable things in the literary life. In the first place, the widespread liking for *Richard Carvel* is an assurance that the public taste, of which a great many good people have despaired, confounding, as we think, popularity with notoriety, it is still in excellent good health. It may seem to stray off at times in poor quest for the things which are morbid, but underneath its ebullient semblance of weakness there lies as the solid substratum a true appreciatton of that which is intrinsically good; and no sane author to-day may successfully claim as an excuse for an inferior performance that he has given the public all that its standard of taste requires of him. *Again, "Richard Carvel" shows that it is not necessary, as so many have suggested, for an American author to seek out foreign environment for his historical themes.* It has been patent apparently to all but our authors themselves that there is a wealth of material hereabouts of great historical interest, and therefore of great literary value. If the story of *Richard Carvel* is, as it seems to us to be, an indication of an awakening, on the part of our writers of fiction, of the great possibilities of the things at their own doors, its advent should be hailed with gratification.

A third satisfaction to be derived from a reading of this book lies in the conviction that first dawns upon the reader's mind, and then grows in force and positiveness as he proceeds with the story, that we have in this new writer one who has studied his art and, to an extraordinary degree, mastered it. The advance in the mastery of his craft since the publication of *The Celebrity* would alone make Mr. Churchill's newest contribution to American letters a notable achievement, and it does not strike one as mere guesswork when a reader ventures the assertion that Mr. Churchill has made good use of his hours with Thackeray. *Esmond* has not been equalled, nor is it likely to be until nature once more allows herself to fall into a prodigal mood in the matter of intellectual endowment, but one feels in reading *Richard Carvel* the influence of that wonderful story, and does not consider it too great an indulgence of the fancy to think of the new romance as a meritorious approach to the high standard of the classic. Mr. Churchill may have made some mistakes. There have been certain rumblings in Baltimore which would seem to indicate that some of his data are not wholly in accord with the facts as they are known to historical societies in that cultivated region. Nevertheless, apart from one or two minor details to which objection has been made, judging the work as a whole, *it is a production of which not only the author, but his countrymen, have every reason to be proud.*

Perhaps, after all, the nineteenth century will not pass into the calendars of the past without having developed the pen capable of writing *The Great American Novel.*"

MESSRS. D. APPLETON & CO.'S preliminary autumn announcements include the following books: *A History of American Privateers.* By Edgar Stanton Maclay. Uniform with the author's *History of the United States Navy.* 8vo., illustrated. *History of the People of the United States.* By Prof. John B. McMaster. Vol. V. 8vo., with maps and index. *Reminiscences of a Very Old Man, 1808–1897.* By John Sartain. Large 12mo., illustrated. *The Log of a Sea-Waif.* By Frank T. Bullen, author of *The Cruise of the Cachalot* and *Idylls of the Sea.* 12mo. *The Principles of Taxation.* By the late David A. Wells. 12mo. *Russian Literature.* By K. Waliszewski. A new volume in the Literature of the World Series, edited by Edmund Gosse. *The International Geography.* By Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Prof. W. M. Davis, Sir Clement R. Markham, James Bryce, F. C. Selons and others. Edited by Dr. H. R. Mill. *The Comparative Physiology and Morphology of Animals.* By Prof. Joseph Le Conte. 12mo., illustrated. *Evolution by Atrophy.* By Jean Demoor, Jean Massart and Emile Vandervelde. A new volume in the International Scientific Series. *Britain and the North Atlantic.* By H. J. Mackinder, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford, Principal of Reading College. *Scandinavia and the Arctic Ocean.* By Sir Clement R. Markham, K.C.B., F.R.S., President of the Royal Geographical Society. *The King's Mirror.* A novel. By Anthony Hope. 12mo., illustrated. *Averages.* A novel of modern New York. By Eleanor Stuart, author of *Stone Pastures.* 12mo. *The White Terror.* Translated from the Provençal of Félix Gras, by Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier. 16mo. *Some Women I Have Known.* By Maarten Maartens, author of *God's Fool,* etc. *Lady Barbarity.* By J. C. Snaith, author of *Mistress Dorothy Marvin,* etc. *Frauds and Holy Shifts.* By T. Gallon, author of *Tatterly,* etc. *A Voyage at Anchor.* By W. Clark Russell. *The Strange Story of Hester Wynne.* By G. Colmore, author of *A Daughter of Music. A Bitter Heritage.* By John Bloundelle-Burton. *The Heiress of the Season.* By Sir William Magnay, Bart. *The Pomp of the Lavilettes.* By Gilbert Parker. New edition. *A Hero in Homespun.* By William E. Barton. New edition. *The Half-Back.* A story of School, Football and Golf. By Ralph Henry Barbour. Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst. *The Story of Magellan.* A Tale of the Discovery of the Philippines. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Illustrated by F. T. Merrill and others. *The Treasure Ship.* A story of Sir William Phipps and the Inter-Charter Period in Massachusetts. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst and others. *Dewey on the Mississippi.* Illustrated. A new volume in the Young Heroes of our Navy Series. *The Book of Knight and Barbara.* By David Starr Jordan. With illustrations by the children. *The Story of the Living Machine.* By Prof. H. W. Conn. *The Story of the Alphabet.* By Edward Clodd. *The Story of Eclipses, and the Story of Organic Chemistry.* By Prof. G. F. Chambers. *The Secondary School System of Germany.* By. F. E. Bolton. *Advanced Science Teaching.* By E. G. Howe. *The Story of the Fishes.* By J. N. Baskett. *Harold's Quests.* By J. W. Troeger. *The Insect World.* By Clarence M. Weed. *About the Weather.* By Mark W. Harrington. *The Story of English Kings.* By J. J. Burns. *Chronicles From Froissart, and Stories From the Arabian Nights.* By Obdam Singleton. *The Family of the Sun, and Some Great Astronomers.* By Edward S. Holden. *La Fonografia Moderna.* By Charles A. Rockaway. *The Harmonic Method of Learning Spanish.* By Louis A. Baralt. *Silabario.* By Ponce. *Tio Bernac.* By A. Conan Doyle. *Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System.* By L. F. Barker, M.D. *Manual of Operative Surgery.* New edition. By Joseph D. Bryant, M.D. *Bartholow's Materia Medica.* New edition.

Reviews.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Great Lord Burghley: A Study in Elizabethan Statecraft. By Martin A. S. Hume. Longmans, Green & Co.

We should probably go beyond the mark were we to call Burghley one of Major Hume's heroes, but he holds the Elizabethan statesman in marked respect, and devotes to him the most elaborate study which, so far as we have seen, has yet issued from his pen.

One cannot deal with Burghley on a small scale. The materials which he left his biographers are enormous, and if Nares erred on the one side in producing a series of quartos which weighs sixty pounds, the shortcomings of the epitomist are almost equally glaring, though they may not be so ludicrous. According to the scale of modern memoirs—*e. g.*, Lord Selborne's autobiography—the 500 octavo pages of Major Hume are indeed but a moderate book. For one surrounded as he has long been by the ample records of Burghley's time, verbal restraint must be difficult, even with a fresh remembrance of Macaulay's satire against the Brobdingnagian propensities of Dr. Nares. Considering that among the Lansdowne MSS. at the British Museum there are 122 folio volumes of Burghley's papers, and that Lord Salisbury's collection at Hatfield comprises 30,000 documents, any sketch of the man's career which can be contained in one volume is reasonably compact. Just as a life of Sir Robert Peel means interminable Hansard, a life of Lord Burghley means interminable dispatches.

The clearness which is characteristic of Major Hume's literary style is also noticeable in what he says concerning his attitude towards Burghley. He regards Elizabeth's Lord Treasurer neither as a "demigod," nor as a statesman of the highest class, nor as a high ethical example. He even professes that our modern moral standards are out of place in judging the acts of Tudor politicians. * * * For purposes of this review, the domestic relations and even the social qualities of Burghley are largely negligible, but apropos of the vast wealth which he accumulated and of his other canny traits, we must cite Mr. Hume's estimate of his egotism when viewed side by side with his public duty. It is, that country came before family. "The first cause he served was that of the State, the second was William Cecil and his house. Through a long life of ceaseless toil and rigid self control, these were the mainsprings of his activity and devotion." Moreover, we should emphasize the sense of personal dignity which, at a time of almost universal pilfering and blackmail, kept him above suspicion of bribery. When regarding the rights and wrongs of public questions, he showed the disinterested temper of a jurist, and under other circumstances he might readily have developed into a great judge * * * As usual, we have only words of commendation for Major Hume's sound learning and entertaining style.—N. Y. *Evening Post.*

State Trials, Political and Social. Selected and Edited by H. L. Stephen. 2 vols. The Macmillan Company.

The old series of state trials has long been known as containing some of the best reading in all historical literature, and as illustrating nearly every phase of old English life. Unfortunately, Hargrave's cumbrous folios and Howell's more convenient but execrably printed volumes are not generally accessible, or likely to be read widely if they were. A selection of the more interesting trials, consisting mainly of a reprint, but with the *longueurs* judiciously abridged, was eminently desirable; and this is what Mr. H. L. Stephen has given us in two dainty little volumes, offering the greatest possible contrast to the unattractive form in which the trials have hitherto been presented. The period chosen covers the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The first volume contains the trials of Sir Walter Raleigh, Charles I., the Regicides, Colonel Turner, the Suffolk Witches, and Alice Lisle; the second, those of Lord Russell, the Earl of Warwick, Spencer Cowper, and Samuel Goodere. Raleigh's trial is the best known in the list. * * * Mr. Stephen's selection of trials is, on the whole, excellent; indeed, he tells us it had already been made independently by Mr. Leslie Stephen. But good as is the trial of Captain Goodere, of the Royal Navy, who boldly carried his elder brother, Sir John Goodere, on board his ship in the port of Bristol and had him murdered there, we should have preferred the trial of Elizabeth Canning for perjury, as the one trial of no political interest which excited the strongest dissensions and differences among the public, at any rate, before the Tichborne case. Possibly, if the reception accorded to this selection is sufficiently favorable, Mr. Stephen may be tempted to undertake another, for the store is still unexhausted, and there are quite as good behind.—*Literature.*

Speculum Gy de Warewyke. An Early English Poem. Edited by G. L. Morrill, A.M., Ph.D. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.

Somewhere about 1300, in Midland, England, a priest bethought him of the consecrated life and, looking round for a subject, selected the wonderful theme of Guy of Warwick, a choice

hero of early England, for his octosyllabic poem —a spiritualized Guy, however, well indoctrinated in the theology of the day. The secular Guy of Warwick romances, as shown by Zupitza in his remarkable edition, had been among the most abundant and fascinating of the early English middle ages; delightful food for the fancy of many a poet. What more natural than that this Guy, after his marvellous round of adventure, should, like Faust, have a Part Second to his career—should in deep remorse expiate his offenses against God, and fall in with a benevolent friar able to teach him the discrimination between good and evil?

This is the theme of the remarkable work before us. The old monks who could "illumine a martyrology or cutse a crucifix" are here rivalled by a woman who with extensive learning combines indefatigable patience and who overlays a poem of forty or fifty pages with nearly two hundred of commentary. Nor is Dr. Morrill a dry exegete. Enthusiasm glows on every page, and a strenuous personality is apparent between the lines. Urged by the lamented Zupitza (to whom the volume is partly dedicated), she took up the Auchinleck MS. of the "Speculum," once belonging to the father of Johnson's celebrated Boswell, and collated it carefully with six other MSS. This was in 1896. Interruptions occurred to prevent the completion of the work; but now it appears with the magic *sesame* of the Early English Text Society's seal set on it. It is a rare honor for a woman to be selected to edit one of this Society's texts, but Miss Morrill shows she has well deserved the honor. No German monograph could be more minute and painstaking in its analysis, methods and results. Every possible question connected with the Warwick romances is taken up and exhaustively discussed.—*Critic.*

How to Know the Ferns. By Frances Theodora Parsons. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The author of that admirable book, "How to Know the Wild Flowers," Mrs. Frances Theodora Parsons, has done a like service for nature lovers in *How to Know the Ferns: A Guide to the Names, Haunts and Habits of Our Common Ferns.* In this, as in her former book, the intention has been to give in the most practical and readily accessible way a clear description of each fern mentioned, together with the localities in which it is most likely to be found. The ferns are arranged in six groups, according to their manner of fruiting; and a little careful reading of the preliminary chapters will enable the reader to start on a fern hunt with pretty clear ideas of what to look for.

Among the things that especially attract attention in swampy places early in the spring, along with the uncanny-looking skunk cabbages, are the queer, woolly, crozier-like heads of the great Cinnamon Fern. These are now vying in size with the big leaves of the arrow-heads, and wave, plume-like, with every breeze that blows.

The author very happily points out a chief attraction in the search for these lace-like plants. "To me the greatest charm the ferns possess is that of their surroundings. No other plants know so well how to choose their haunts. If you wish to know the ferns you must follow them to nature's most secret retreats. In remote tangled swamps, overhanging the swift noiseless brook, in the heart of the forest, close to the rush of the foaming waterfall, in the depths of some dark ravine, or perhaps high up on mountain ledges where the air is purer and the world wide and life more beautiful than we had fancied, these wild graceful things are most at home." The illustrations of Mrs. Parsons' book are beautifully decorative, and at the same time give careful detail.—*Book Buyer.*

The History of South Carolina Under the Royal Government, 1719–1776. By Edward McCrady. 8vo. The Macmillan Company.

Perhaps the most noteworthy of recent contributions to our colonial history is the work on South Carolina by Gen. Edward McCrady, a learned lawyer of that State. General McCrady's earlier volume, devoted to the period of proprietory government, was noticed in these columns at the time of its appearance. The present volume covers the period of the royal government, 1719–1776. General McCrady has spared no pains to provide a full and trustworthy account of the colonial origins of the Palmetto State. His volume on the proprietary government was enthusiastically received by all students of Southern history. His point of view has been described as that of the historian, rather than that of the native South Carolinian. Throughout his work there is no attempt to exploit particular persons or events at the expense of historical accuracy, but, on the contrary, the narrative is remarkable for its evenness and calmness of tone; indeed, if any criticism were to be passed upon the work it might possibly be said that the more significant passages of the history have not been brought out and separated from the less important episodes with sufficient clearness.—*Review of Reviews.*

Side Lights of American History. By Henry E. Elson. 12mo. The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Elson has undertaken to present for the period of our national history before the Civil War a series of "pictures on a larger scale" of some of the more important events. His book is intended to supplement the ordinary historical text-book. No effort is made to provide connectives; but each episode is treated by itself, and, as the title partially indicates, these episodes are not in themselves the most important or crucial events in our history, but rather the events which throw the best side-lights on the general course of the historical narrative. For example, after the account of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the framing

of the Constitution and the inauguration of Washington, chapters are devoted to the Alien and Sedition Laws, Fulton and the steamboat, the Lewis and Clark expedition, the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, the Missouri Compromise, the Monroe Doctrine, Lafayette's visit, the *Caroline* affair, the campaign of 1840, the discovery of gold in California, the Underground Railroad, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Lincoln-Douglas debates, the history of political parties, and the relation of the states to the nation. Each of these subjects is treated in a popular and interesting way. The writer has purposely chosen subjects as unlike in character as practicable, so that as many as possible of the important aspects of our national growth may be presented to the reader. The book is well calculated to stimulate further research.—*Review of Reviews.*

The Origin and Growth of the Moral Instinct. By Alexander Sutherland, M A. In two volumes. Longmans, Green & Co.

The brok is a noteworthy contribution to the controversy regarding the relation between evolution and ethics. Its main thesis is that morality is based on sympathy, and that sympathy is evolved in the struggle for existence. Accordingly, in his preface Mr. Sutherland mentions Charles Darwin and Adam Smith as the writers to whom he is most deeply indebted. "Full half of the book is the detailed expansion of the fourth and fifth chapters of the Descent of Man." This expansion, however, has involved a considerable amount of independent reflection and research, and the view of ethics developed in the second volume shows even more clearly the stamp of the author's own individuality * * * It is impossible to discuss in detail the mass of facts and the numerous hypotheses which the author has brought into connection with his central position, and which have usually an intrinsic value. We have said enough to show that this carefully written book deserves careful reading. The author possesses a clear and forcible style, and has the faculty of arranging material in a systematic way. This book cannot fail to be suggestive even to those who disagree with its main contention.—*Philosophical Review.*

The Constitution of the United States: A Critical Discussion of Its Genesis, Development and Interpretation. By John Randolph Tucker, LL.D. Edited by Henry St. George Tucker. 2 vols. Large 8vo. Callaghan & Co.

At the time of his death in February, 1897, the Hon. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, eminent as a lawyer and a statesman, was somewhere near the end of the first draft of a great work on American constitutional law. It is needless to tell American lawyers and public men that Mr. Tucker was regarded by his contemporaries both North and South as one of the foremost students and expounders of the Constitution. It is an interesting fact that he had come by inheritance, as it were, into possession of a great aptitude for the law. His father was Henry St. George Tucker, president of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and his grandfather, also of that court, wrote the first commentary on the Constitution of the United States. His son, Henry St. George Tucker, who has carefully edited the present work and carried it through the press, has succeeded his father as professor of constitutional and international law and equity in the Washington and Lee University. This great work is at once historical, philosophical and practical in its method. The style and manner of the book are direct and clear, and the editor has been exceedingly wise in refraining from any attempt to correct and improve the diction by eliminating colloquialisms due to the manner in which the chapters were dictated in the original draft. This noble work will at once take its place among the most valued standard authorities on American constitutional law.—*Review of Reviews.*

The Races of Europe. A Sociological Study. By William Z. Ripley. 2 vols. 8vo. D. Appleton & Co.

This elaborate work by Dr. Ripley furnishes what has heretofore been lacking—at least among publications in the English language—an anthropologist's description of the present living peoples of Europe. The interest and value of the work is greatly enhanced by the collection of more than 200 portrait types gathered from all the European countries. A special study has been made of the European peasantry and their physical traits, such as the stature, color of hair and eyes, head, form and features. The historian and archæologist will find in this volume many suggestions regarding the origin and migrations of European peoples. The author also traces the influence of geographical circumstances in the determination of such social phenomena as suicide, divorce, and intellectuality. Of special interest to Americans in connection with our new policy of colonial expansion is the final chapter concerning the possible adaptation of Europeans to the climate of the tropics. Very valuable also is the supplementary volume containing a selected bibliography of the anthropology and the ethnology of Europe, comprising nearly 2,000 titles and published by the trustees of the Boston Public Library.—*Review of Reviews.*

A System of Ethics. By Friedrich Paulsen. Edited and Translated by Frank Thilly. 8vo. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is a translation of the fourth edition of Paulsen's great work, or rather of the first three "books" of that work, the first of which traces the historical development of the conceptions of life and moral philosophy from the times of the Greeks down to the present, while the second examines and answers the fundamental questions

of ethics and the third applies these principles to our daily conduct, defining the different virtues and duties. Professor Thilly, the American editor and translator, has added notes and bibliographical references. The book is well fitted to introduce the beginner to the study of ethics, and represents the ripest German scholarship in this field.—*Review of Reviews.*

Reminiscences. By Justin McCarthy. 2 vols. 8vo. Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Justin McCarthy for a great many years has been in the very heart of the political, literary, journalistic and artistic world of the British Islands, and he has also known many people in America and other countries. These volumes of reminiscence have been rather severely criticised in London for their amiability. But, of course, in its kindliness lies the great charm of such writing. Mr. McCarthy has given us rather desultory chapters, but replete with character sketching and anecdote, and fortunately, well indexed. He avoids, very properly, much allusion to living contemporaries, but gives us most sympathetic and valuable reminiscences of such men as Matthew Arnold, John Bright, Charles and Louis Blanc, Thomas Carlyle, Lord Randolph Churchill, Richard Cobden, Charles Dickens, Benjamin Disraeli, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the American Field brothers, William E. Foster, Froude, Thackeray, Gladstone (of course) and not to follow the alphabet any further, almost every really significant personage of the last half century. The volumes are in no sense autobiographical. They are not about Mr. McCarthy himself, but about other people. They are delightful reading.—*Review of Reviews.*

Henrik Ibsen. Björnstjerne Björnson Critical Studies. By George Brandes. 8vo. The Macmillan Company.

These appreciations of Ibsen and Björnson have been written by a distinguished critic who has won perhaps as wide a recognition in England and America as in continental Europe. The author's "first impression" of Ibsen was written as long ago as 1867, a "second impression" in 1882, and a "third impression" in 1898. In republishing these impressions Dr. Brandes had made no correction or modification of any moment. The essays, therefore describe Ibsen as Brandes understood him at three different stages in his literary career. When Brandes first wrote about him Ibsen was between thirty-eight and thirty-nine, the second time he was fifty four, and last year, when the third impression was written, Ibsen had completed his seventieth year. Dr. Brandes's studies make up a uniform record of progressive criticism of a single personality. His study of Björnson, however, stops at the year 1882. It is to be regretted that Dr. Brandes did not see fit to write a supplementary essay covering Björnson's work since that date.—*Review of Reviews.*

A Manual of Surgical Treatment. By W. Watson Cheyne, F.R.S., and F. F. Burghard, M.S., Surgeons to King's College Hospital, London. In six Parts. Part I. Pp. xiv + 285. with 66 illustrations in the text. Longmans, Green & Co.

Such a work as this has long been wanted by senior students, house surgeons, and general practitioners, who are often left in charge of capital operations performed by surgeons of repute without any precise directions as to the treatment to be adopted in cases of emergency. But the work undertakes much more than this, for it is evident that the authors will review the whole field of surgery in the light of our present pathological knowledge, showing the modern methods of treatment and explaining why they have replaced the older plans. The present part deals with the more general subjects of inflammation, gangrene, wounds, venereal disease, tuberculosis and tumors. It treats, therefore, of those parts of surgery which, perhaps more than all others, have been affected by antiseptic treatment. Mr. Watson Cheyne is so well known as one of the most distinguished pupils of Lord Lister that no better exponent of his methods could be found, and we are here presented with a clear account of the rationale of modern treatment. Thus, amongst many other more important things, we learn why poulticing is bad in the treatment of abscess, why a chronic abscess should be scraped, but an acute abscess should only have the matter let out and the loculi broken down. The facts and reasoning are excellent, but the pleasure of reading is too often marred by the form in which they are presented, as many of the sentences seem to be constructed upon a German model. The figures which illustrate the letterpress vray greatly in quality; some are excellent, others are sketchy, whilst others again are such mere outlines as to be almost unintelligible. Dr. Silk contributes an excellent article on the subject of anæsthetics, and there is a good index to this first part of the work.—*Nature.*

Practical Dictionary of Electrical Engineering and Chemistry in German, English and Spanish. By Paul Heyne, assisted by Dr. E. Sanchez-Rosal. Vol. II. English-Spanish-German. Pp. vii + 209. Dresden: Gerhard Kühtmann. H. Grevel & Co.

The difficult task of preparing a technical trilingual dictionary has been accomplished in the present case with commendable accuracy. The Spanish and German equivalents are given of a large number of technical terms used in engineering, modern machine industry, metallurgy, electricity and chemistry, and other applied sciences. To the engineer, the student of physical science, and the commercial man, the dictionary should prove of great service.—*Nature.*

European History. An Outline of its Development. By George Burton Adams. With maps and illustrations. The Macmillan Company.

This book, which is designed for the use of higher schools and of colleges, possesses many excellent features and may be called without hesitation a success. Prof. Adams avoids most of the shortcomings which one expects to meet with in manuals (*e. g.*, dulness, distorted proportions, lack of suggestion), and has many merits of his own which we shall presently specify. Speaking at large, we must give the volume our hearty approval, and express the hope that it may be widely established as a text-book.

When one analyzes the contents, a considerable range of subject matter is observable. Besides the text proper, there are bibliographical tables and particular bibliographical references to the various subjects considered, a paragraph of "topics" at the end of each chapter, presumably for questioning purposes; "topics for studies in review," placed at the end of each main period; and a table of important dates for review, sometimes given synoptically in parallel columns. In addition to these diversified attractions must be mentioned numerous illustrations and maps. Thus the author presents a great deal of apparatus outside his plain narrative, all of which, however, is intended to supplement, emphasize, or embellish the text itself. Here lurks the danger of providing too much machinery, which has, however, been escaped by a close regard to the correlation of parts. In spite of the various elements which it presents to the eye, the work cannot be accused of lacking unity.

We are unable to tell what degree of trust Prof. Adams places in the apparatus which we have just described. Personally, we think that most of it will prove useful, and the bibliographies are indispensable. But the chief virtue of the treatise does not consist therein. * * * He is a professional who knows where to go for the best information, and how to employ it when brought together.

Next after the writer's competence, we must rank in the list of strong points the remarkable pains which he has taken with his bibliographies. They are really admirable, and so conjoined with the text that the full measure of their value is secured. Following the table of contents is placed a page which contains the titles of such books in French, German and English as the teacher will probably require for general reference, and special bibliographies stand at the head of every leading subdivision. These are all rendered the more practical by comprising the publisher's name and the cost price of the volume. Page by page, too, as the text proceeds, the student will find in the margin some standard authority for every leading topic which is taken up, and, whatever the book in question may be, precise passages from it are recommended—which is something quite different from a nebulous allusion to the whole work.

Our final impressions are so favorable that it may seem hardly worth while to qualify them by any touch of adverse criticism.—*The Nation.*

The Physical Nature of the Child and How to Study It. By Stuart H. Rowe, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company.

As indicated by the bibliography at the close of this volume, the author has drawn his information from more than a hundred sources in our own language and in others. He has had, moreover, a wide experience as a teacher, and has, therefore, a right to speak to parents and to teachers "as one having authority."

Especially is the book to be commended to parents, for, strange as the assertion may seem, the average parent, rather than the teacher, is heedless of his responsibility, and is disposed to pooh pooh that most important of the sciences, paideutics.

Much is written, and justly, in deprecation of the modern "uppishness and forwardness and rude self-assertion on the part of the young," of their lack of reverence for their elders and their want of filial obedience and respect. True as this is, it comes not so much from parental devotion as from parental indolence, and is quite compatible with downright cruelty of paternal criticism and denunciation. A volume might be written on "The Unconscious Cruelty of Parents," all coming from inability to understand the child-nature, from forgetfulness of the weaknesses and peculiarities of our own childhood and adolescence.

A better understanding of the physical nature of the child would silence much of the mother's "nagging," much of the real abuse that the average father calls "management." A collection of the remarks addressed to boys by their fathers would not be edifying reading, and they leave their scars upon the boys—every one of them. How many parents leave out the personal equation in dealing with their children, and think only of what is for their children's good? Dr. Rowe's book might open not a few blind eyes, and might make parents understand what "management" really is.

It might prevent, too, a not uncommon and altogether selfish insistence, that the child, helpless as he is, should be made miserable by sharing the financial burdens and anxieties of the family. On this point, as on many others, Dr. Rowe's words are golden. He quotes in conclusion from Dr. Holmes, that "a life free from want, care and toil is necessary for the mental and physical development of the child; and since the physical stature is not complete before the nineteenth or twentieth year of life, every child is entitled to nineteen or twenty years of youth free from toil." At the same time Dr. Rowe emphasizes the fact that "work or constant employment is one of the important features of sex hygiene. It takes the adolescent from

himself, and tends to widen out his interests and ideals. It is strange that parents do not more generally see to it that their children are always interestedly employed."

On the subjects of "hardening a child," of diet, of fatigue, of sex, of the delicate and difficult period of adolescence, Dr. Rowe gives warnings and counsels that cannot be too earnestly heeded.

The volume should find a place in the library of every teacher, and is so sensible, so clear, and so succinct that even the parent whose children are a disagreeable interruption to the business or the pleasure of life will be tempted to read it, and having once read it, can scarcely be so fatuous as to return to his former attitude of self complacent carelessness.—New York *Times*.

Who's Who In America. Edited by J. W. Leonard A. N. Marquis and Company.

"Who's Who" has been for many years an English reference book, published annually, and of the greatest usefulness to editors and literary workers. The publishers of *Who's Who in America* (A. N. Marquis & Co.) have taken the English work as a model, although not for slavish imitation, and have produced a volume that in the strictest sense supplies a long-felt want. It is a biographical dictionary of Americans now living, and distinguished for their achievements in literature, education, statesmanship, science, commerce, or other fields of activity. The biographies give only the essential facts, and the form of statement is as condensed as possible. Since, in nearly all cases, the facts stated have been submitted for verification to the subjects concerned, the work is highly trustworthy. We hasten to add that the editor has been duly critical of the material offered him, and has strictly suppressed the efforts of self-seeking mediocrities to gain admission to its pages. He claims for his book "the virtue of being honestly and conscientiously compiled," and, after a rather close examination, we see no reason to suspect the genuineness of the claim. The preface gives some amusing incidents concerning, on the one hand, the difficulties experienced in extracting information from some of the people approached, and, on the other, the sort of wire-pulling done by people who were not approached in order to attract attention to their unimportant selves. The exact number of biographies included is 8,602, which is rather more than one to ten thousand of our population. To the State of New York 2,039 are credited, to Massachusetts 742, to the District of Columbia 724, to Pennsylvania 622, and to Illinois 564. There is an interesting table of educational statistics, showing that 3,237 are graduates of colleges, besides an odd thousand of graduates from professional schools. Another useful feature is a necrology of persons who have died since January 1, 1895. Mr. John W. Leonard is the editor of this work, which will be found indispensable by many classes of people.—*The Dial*.

Die Feldgemeinschaft in Russland. Ein Beitrag zur Sozialgeschichte und zur Kenntnis der gegenwärtigen wirtschaftlichen Lage des russischen Bauernstandes. Von Wladimir Gr. Simkhowitsch. Pp. xv + 399. Jena, Fischer, 1898.

The work of Dr. Simkhowitsch, coming as it does simultaneously with the news of another peasant famine in Russia, is very opportune indeed. This is the second work devoted to the subject of Russian agriculture which comes from a Russian student making his doctorate abroad. Like its predecessor ("The Economics of the Russian Village," by I. A. Hourvich, published as a doctor's dissertation by Columbia University), it aims at doing away with two erroneous notions which seem to have struck deep root in the minds of the foreign public. These are first, that the Russian village commune, the so-called "mir," with its supposed economic equality of the members composing it, is a myth; second, that the famines which have been succeeding one another with such remarkable regularity during the present decade are not due to any unfavorable combinations of meteorologic and climatic conditions, but are the natural result of the backward state of Russian agriculture due partly to the remnants of the old "mir," partly to the general narrow-minded, suicidal fiscal policy of the Russian Government.

The plan of Dr. Simkhowitsch's work is admirable. Realizing that the unusually exhaustive and voluminous Russian literature on the subject has so far remained almost a complete *terra incognita* to the western world he has executed his work on far broader lines than would be necessary otherwise. The work has been made largely historical, but the history is in the main economic. * * * The book is divided in four parts. In Part I. we learn of the system of land "ownership by shares" (Anteilbesitz) which was prevalent in Russia during the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, and came as a result of the splitting up of the old patriarchal family. It contains in conclusion a very interesting chapter on the origin of serfdom and on its final incorporation into Russian law at the end of the sixteenth and during the seventeenth centuries. Part II. is devoted to the village commune, the "mir," and shows very conclusively how the supposed socialistic institution was inaugurated during the period of serfdom through the efforts of the landlords, and how it had been perpetuated after the emancipation by the government. * * * Part III. gives a complete description of the forms and functions of the "mir," such as the principles of periodic repartition of land, of financial responsibility of the commune for each of its members, of the communal use of the pasture, wood and meadow lands, etc. The fourth and last part of the book is devoted to an historical and critical examina-

tion of the act of emancipation and subsequent agrarian legislation of the Russian Government. * * * While Dr. Simkhowitsch's work is not in any way original, it is probably the only up-to-date book in a foreign language which makes an attempt at an exhaustive and systematic treatment of the subject, and for wealth of material and for clearness of presentation, it can not be too strongly recommended to all those who wish to get a comprehensive view of this most vital problem in the largest empire of the civilized world.—*Annals of the Am. Academy.*

Diomed; The Life, Travels and Observations of a Dog. By John Sergeant Wise. Illustrated by J. Linton Chapman. A New Edition. The Macmillan Company.

The typical master of American field-sports is always a Southerner, and somehow the thought of dog and gun is associated with a vision of the Old Virginia plantations, the hills of the Carolinas, and the sedgy fields of Georgia and the Gulf States. Mr. Wise has been what his name imports in giving full play to his memory while writing his dog's recollections of experiences on the choicest sporting grounds in our country. From the first page, even of the preface, Diomed and his master share the honors of authorship in this book. "I stand for the dog," says Mr. Wise. "I let master tell the story," says Diomed.

Diomed, familiarly and lovingly shortened to Di, was a name of honor among bird-shooters for ten or twelve years. The book will, of course, appeal most vigorously to sportsmen; yet almost every sound-hearted and healthy-minded person will be pleasantly touched while reading it.

There is very little seen of the brutal side of field-sports in what Di has recorded. The birds are duly "pointed," and when flushed are neatly shot and briskly retrieved; but between the filling of bags from Florida to Virginia, and on to the far West, we are given hearty, genial sketches of men, women and manners taken directly from life on the spot. The style is virile, breezy, fragrant from contact with sincerity, and, above all, it is saturated with the quintessence of that good fellowship which may die out when the quail and grouse and shore birds have all been killed, and the race of bronzed and ruddy sportsmen has lost its occupation. Here and there the author (dog or master) fails to discriminate between "would" and "should" and "will" and "shall," a matter always troublesome to Southerners when at full cry on a hot literary trail.

Of the many charming sketches in Diomed's reminiscences, those giving bold glimpses of many famous sportsmen are not the least valuable. That of the late J. M. Tracy, whose portraits of dogs will be above price in the long future, is captivating, and, alas! touched with the pathos of life's inevitable end. But Di finds setters, pointers, and droppers, met during wide wanderings from shooting-ground to shooting-ground, excellent subjects for sympathetic remark and able criticism, interspersed with observations upon the habits of game birds and the best methods of killing them for the delectation of both dog and master.

The illustrations serve their purpose with good effect, especially the pictures of birds and dogs. Tracy's portrait of Diomed is reproduced, showing a magnificent setter, evidently more intelligent than the common run of biped authors. Our game birds, from the wild turkey down to the snipe, are excellently pictured. The sketch showing the relative sizes of quails from Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, and Texas is interesting, the gradation in the order named being a rapid falling off in statures. After all, however, Diomed's narrative contains its own best illustrations, and from beginning to end it bubbles with wit and humor genuinely Southern. From a book like this the historians and the romance-writers of the future will gather details strikingly true and effective. It records the last authentic impressions of the Cavaliers,

> "Who rarely hating ease,
> Yet rode with Spottswood round the land,
> And Raleigh round the seas."

It would be hard to find a book on field sports with dog and gun to place beside this as its equal. Diomed is the greatest writer that ever was born among dogs.—*Chap Book.*

The Alcestis of Euripides. By Hermann Wadsworth Hayley, Ph.D. Ginn & Co.

This is a very solid piece of work, and, in its way, a unique example of American scholarship. Professor Earle's "Alcestis" contained much original labor and many valuable suggestions; but Dr. Hayley's is the first mainly critical edition of a Greek play that has appeared in this country. The reason of this is obvious enough; critical editions must be finally based on manuscripts, and we have few if any important manuscripts of the classics in our libraries. Nor is it likely that we shall acquire any except waifs from the flotsam and jetsam of Egyptian papyri and kindred sources. Hence, the compiler of a critical text works by preference in the great European libraries, though the photographic facsimile is a valuable aid when accessible. There is, besides, a real pleasure in tackling an entirely new bit of Menander or of Hypereides, or in bringing within our ken the new planet of a Herondas or a Bacchylides; but the appalling task of threshing out once more the twenty times threshed readings and questions of an "Alcestis" requires a stout heart and head for the undertaking.

This is what Dr. Hayley has done. He has provided a satisfactory apparatus, he offers a selection from four thousand readings or emendations, and he has endeavored as he says, "to bring Monk up to date," by incorporating what

is valuable in the labors of Nauck, Kirchhoff and Prinz, and the discussions of scores of special dissertations. He asks modestly for the lenient consideration due to the tyro; but there is nothing immature or amateurish about his work. It shows a sound and independent judgment, based on adequate learning and a nice literary instinct.—*The Nation.*

Daniel Webster. By Norman Hapgood. Volume V. in the Beacon Biography of Eminent Americans. Small, Maynard and Company.

The Beacon Biographies are intended to furnish brief but readable and authentic accounts of the most notable Americans in all walks of life. Each biography is to have an engraved portrait, a chronological table and a bibliography for further reading. They are simply and attractively bound in blue flexible cloth, and average somewhat over 120 small pages apiece. The editor, Mr. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, has recently shown himself well versed in American biography in his "American Bookmen," and also a writer with a keen eye for what is entertaining. In the present series he has endeavored to secure a writer of special competence for each volume; and, if we may judge from the five before us which constitute the first issue, he is likely to succeed admirably in most cases.

Mr. Norman Hapgood, whose "Literary Statesmen" attracted the interest of so many cultivated people a few years ago, is the author of a little volume on *Daniel Webster*. He has performed his work with great thoughtfulness, scholarly care and literary skill. Mr. Hapgood is principally known in New York as an acute and fearless critic of the drama. In England he is principally known by his essays on English statesmen which have appeared from time to time in the *Contemporary Review*, and of which the ablest and most important is the one concerning Gladstone. The interest of these studies is due not only to the penetration and the thoughtful style of the essayist, but also to the fresh and comparatively original point of view from which he approaches each study. The dust of political discussion and controversy still swathes many of the figures; but to Mr. Hapgood purely political and historical considerations are of secondary importance. His first interest is in literary and psychological aspects. These are viewed through a clearer atmosphere. Despite its brevity this admirable little study of Webster is skilfully contrived to give a clear and tangible idea of Webster's greatness and of his varied activities.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Earthwork out of Tuscany. Being Impressions and Translations of Maurice Hewlett, with Illustrations by James Kerr Lawson. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The interest aroused by Mr. Maurice Hewlett's "Forest Lovers" has drawn attention to an earlier book of his, *Earthwork out of Tuscany*, and a second edition has recently been published. In the preface, added now for the first time, the author owns to mortification in the discovery that not more than two in every hundred who have read him have known what he was at. "The book," he says, "has been read as a collection of essays and stories and dialogues only pulled together by the binder's tapes; * * * some have liked some morsels, and others other morsels; it has been a matter of the luck of the fork. Very few—one only to my knowledge—can have seen the thing as it presented itself to my flattering eye—not as a pudding, not as a case of confectionery even, but as a little sanctuary of images such as a pious heathen might make of his earthenware gods." A little later he expands his purpose: "The vague informed, the lovely indefinite defined; that is Art. As a sort of *pâte sur pâte* comes Criticism to do for Art what Art does for life. I have tried in this book to be the artist at second hand, to make pictures of pictures, images of images, poems of poems. You may call it Criticism, you may call it Art—I call it Religion. It is making the best thing I can out of the best things I feel."

Mr Hewlett has read the authorities. He knows, for example, what Ruskin has said of Tuscan art; the views of Mr. John Addington Symonds, of Rio, and of Crowe and Cavalcaselle, not to mention Burckhardt's Cicerone; the criticisms and illuminations, often conflicting, which have resulted form the separate point of view of each. His own point of view is different from any—from the inside rather than the outside. Though "a Northern image-maker," as he styles himself, he has not projected a Northern vision upon Tuscany, but sought from the country itself, its physical conditions, first of all, then the resulting temperament of its people, the source of intuition, by which the works in which they expressed themselves may be known.

He sees Art as a manifestation of life; and from the picture, the mosaic, building, or what not makes the living form that prompted it four hundred years ago stand forth once more in the vitalizing sunshine. From the picture which is he constructs another of what may have been. This is as far as possible from any cant of criticism, dry-bones of investigation, from any belittlement or super admiration of the subject discussed. Still less, it is mere graceful invention. Sanity and restraint appear all through, and the latter-day analytical spirit is not absent. Interwoven with these vivid pictures are many threads of serious criticism, which are all the more luminous for the apparent artlessness, in lieu of dogmatism, with which they are introduced. But best of all, Art is represented as part and parcel of life, not a separate refinement, but an inevitable expression of human habit. This is, perhaps, the freshest and worthiest feature of the book. The diction is so admirable in its *netteté*, that, except by quotation, it were a shame to allude to the separate essays. Thought and style cannot be separated. But to any one

who has felt the spell of Italy, or even to one who loves her art at second hand, the book will be found richly suggestive. The drawings by Mr. Kerr-Lawson echo in a remarkable degree the spirit of the text.

Pan and the Young Shepherd. A Pastoral in Two Acts. By Maurice Hewlett. John Lane.

Mr. Hewlett may find his inspiration largely in times and places far from our own, but he always contrives subtly to identify the emotions of his personages with those characteristic of human beings in any century. We might say, indeed, that the argument of his charming pastoral, *Pan and the Young Shepherd*, had something in it directly symbolical of just such spiritual adventures as might fall to some youths and some maidens of to-day; but in the appraisal of literature to honor symbolism over-much is to displace the poetry with which it is really intertwined. In reading this quaint little comedy of life in a land so charged with the magic of ancient myth that it seems to be a land entirely incredible, we are conscious only in a vague way of the elements that make the actors kin to ourselves. We could not dispense with those elements; their influence, though vague, is in the last degree important. But the great point is that we feel first and last the poetry of the author's conception. It is good to have him show us the human soul acting under trying conditions in ways honorable and touching. We like the Doric humor that turns the dialogue of his peasants into speech of the raciest and most tangible character. Every page has an undercurrent of reality. But best of all is the poetic beauty which envelops the whole, making it a fair romantic picture of scenes laid somewhere in the morning of the world. The sweet savor of the earth is in this pastoral dedicated to the god of the wildwood and the stream. Being a poet, Mr. Hewlett feels his imagination most stirred when he is in the presence of Nature; his classical ideas, his sense of modern passion, are joined to an enthusiasm for that loveliness of earth that is apart from all things classical or modern. There are lyrical passages in this book rich in rhythm and charm, but Mr. Hewlett's mode of writing communicates a buoyance also to his prose, and *Pan and the Young Shepherd* may well be considered among the poetic productions of the time.—N. Y. *Tribune.*

Selections from the Manuscripts of Lady Louisa Stuart. Harper & Brothers.

Lady Louisa Stuart was the daughter of John, Earl of Bute, the prime minister and favorite of George III. Born in 1757, while George II. was still on the throne, her life of nearly a century extended to 1851, the year in which Napoleon III. overthrew the French Republic. With her natural gifts of observation and expression, and the advantages of high position and long life, she could have become one of the most delightful memoirists of her time had she so chosen; but she was shy of appearing in print, and these interesting papers were written only for a family circle.

Her account of John, Duke of Argyll, and of some of his family is very entertaining. All readers of Scott will remember the stately Duke who befriends Jeanie Deans, but Scott gives no glimpse of the peculiarities of his character. An eccentric streak (perhaps due to the "Tollemache blood") seems to have run through that branch of the Campbells. Few things are odder than his second marriage. This great and splendid nobleman, who might have aspired to a royal alliance, fell madly in love with a poor, homely, uneducated girl, with the manners of a diary-maid, who was not the least in love with him.

Jenny Warburton, daughter of a country Squire, was one of the maids of honor at the court of Queen Anne, where she was the laughing-stock of her companions for her blunt speech and constant blunders. When the great and admired Duke returned from the Continent, Jenny, like all the rest, thought him a very great man. So one day at dinner, when her companions called on each other for toasts, simple Jenny, instead of naming some bishop or octogenarian general, proposed the Duke of Argyll. Shrieks of laughter greeted this announcement; the Duke must at once be told of the conquest he had made—or no, such an honor would make him too proud—until poor Jenny left the table in tears. At the ball that evening the Duke of Shrewsbury told the joke to Argyll, who had been quite unaware of Jenny's existence, but now felt bound to show her some little attention by way of consolation. The result was a perfect infatuation on the part of the Duke, who soon came to look upon Jenny as the paragon of her sex, and, though he could not then offer her marriage (his separated wife being still alive), he spent a portion of every day in her company. When his Duchess died, everybody supposed that Argyll would drop Jenny and seek an exalted alliance; but no, he flew to his Jane, whom he considered not only the most virtuous, but the most beautiful, witty, and altogether fascinating of women. Nor did time nor matrimonial experience damp this ardor; he "remained throughout life a faithful, doating, adoring lover," while his Jane who had no spark of romance in her cool and placid nature, loved him "as much as she had the faculty of loving anything."

But all the queerness of the Tollemache blood concentrated itself in his youngest daughter, Lady Mary, afterwards Lady Mary Coke, a kind of Ælia Lælia ("nec vir nec femina, nec virgo nec uxor") among women, whose extraordinary vagaries and experiences would make an admirable novel if we had a Thackeray to write it. Letters to and from Sir Walter Scott and others increase the interest of this appetizing book.—*Nation*

Old Cambridge. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The Macmilan Company.

We have here the initial volume of a series of "National Studies in American Letters," edited by Prof. George Edward Woodberry. The general scheme saves Mr. Higginson's book from any suspicion of his attempting to improve on Lowell's "Cambridge Thirty Years Ago," with which unavoidably he competed in his 'Cheerful Yesterdays" to some extent, and convinced us that Lowell had not "taken up the road behind him," as goes the country phrase. Mr. Higginson's book treats of Old Cambridge (meaning by that the Cambridge whose history is already made) from a predominantly and almost exclusively literary point of view. He is very generous in attributing to all the Cambridge boys of fifty years ago his own early knowledge of the Cambridge tradition of learning and patriotism. It is, however, probable that he was a distinct example of that precocity which was, he says, "an essential part of the atmosphere of Old Cambridge," and to which Margaret Fuller and Dr. Hedge contributed notable illustrations, Dr. Hedge being fitted for college at eleven, and having read at least half of the whole body of Latin literature before that time. The extent to which Mr. Higginson is able to avoid the matter used in his "Cheerful Yesterdays" and yet write so charmingly is highly creditable to his memory and to the fulness of his reminiscent mind. The repetitions are comparatively few, and generally are frankly introduced as old acquaintances.—*The Nation.*

The Market-Place. By Harold Frederic. Frederick A. Stokes Co.

The Market Place is as powerful in its way as "Theron Ware' was in a differing line. Whereas the earlier story was a relentless exploitation of a theologic field and the movers therein, this later one is a dissection—a vivisection, one might say—of financial operation in its most bold, bad form. The unpunished rascal is growing to be a familiar figure in fiction, to the sorrow of the old-fashioned novel-reader, but few will complain that Mr. Frederic has made his fraudulent Rubber King an attractive example. Very subtly is the effect produced of the ugliness in a dishonest success—the hideousness of a man who feeds on his fellow-beings; for the novelist contrives that the more thorough the success is, the more hateful it appears; the more the man enlarges his aim, the more monstrous he shows forth; when we leave him about to "stand London on its head" in philanthropic reforms, we find him less justified and less tolerable than at any previous moment of his unjustifiable and intolerable career. He is depicted with amazing cleverness, his brutal nature (touched with occasional tendernesses) dominating every page. The leaves of the book turn as by electric cyclone. The hero's sister, as hard as himself and as scrupulous as he is the reverse, stands out well among the lesser figures. An American girl, steely, disillusioned, all perceptive, looks out alive. The titled heroine is perhaps less real. The various men of business, victims or colleagues, make a Balzac-like group of figures in their differing and harmonized tints. It is a book of real force, and causes one to ask what heights its author might not have touched, with a longer life.—*The Nation.*

Nominations for Elective Office in the United States. By F. W. Dallinger, Longmans, Green & Co.

One of the most valuable contributions to the collection of "Harvard Historical Studies" is the volume entitled *Nominations for Elective Office in the United States* by Frederick W. Dallinger (Longmans). With the exception of "The American Caucus System," published by the Putnam's some fourteen years ago no systematic attempt has been made to consider in all its bearings the very important part played by the provisions for nominations in our governmental machinery. It was for the purpose of supplying this deficiency that the book before us was prepared. The author's aim has been to give an account of the origin and development of our nominating system, to describe it as it exists to-day, and then to point out such evils as have arisen under it, and such remedies as have been suggested for their removal. It is chiefly to the historical chapters, comprising some ninety pages of the volume, that we would direct attention at this time. It is but just to recognize at the outset that the author has approached the question from a strictly non-partisan point of view, and has treated it in a scientific way. The compilation of the materials whereof we have here the digested outcome has, evidently, required a great deal of research.

Mr. Dallinger begins by pointing out that, from very remote times, wherever popular government has existed, the necessity of some method of selecting candidates previously to the formal election has been perceived. Indeed, our word "candidate" is derived from a custom which prevailed in Republican Rome, the custom namely, for aspirants to elective office to appear clothed in the white toga in the forum, there to plead their own merits before the assembled voters. In later times, when the foundations of popular government in England were laid on the ruins of the feudal system, a method of self-announced candidacy similar to the Roman practice is encountered. This usage was supplemented by a system of nomination by small cliques of rich landowners, who on account of the limitations of the suffrage, were able to control the parliamentary elections. There existed, also, the legal nomination at the hustings on "Nomination Day," as it was called, which was open to voters of all parties, and was, in fact, a sort of preliminary test. In case no more persons were nominated than there were members to be elected, there was said to be an "uncontested election." In

England, since 1872, the plan of nomination by a paper signed by ten voters has taken the place of the old nomination day. The recent introduction of a modified caucus system by the Liberal party is a significant change in English political methods. In 1880, Liberal candidates in boroughs, and some in counties, were chosen in local party associations, and appealed to the Liberal electors on the ground of having been thus selected. Five years later, nearly all new candidates were so chosen, and a man offering himself against a nominee of the association was denounced as an interloper and traitor. The same process has been going on in the Tory party, though more slowly. It would be interesting to compare the methods of nomination which have been adopted in France, Germany and Italy, but we must confine ourselves to the history of the American system.

Educational Aims and Educational Values. By Paul H. Hanus, Assistant Professor of the History of Art and Teaching at Harvard University. The Macmillan Company.

Educational Aims and Educational Values is, its author, Paul H. Hanus, declares, a book intended for laymen as well as professional students and teachers. The position of Professor Hanus as Assistant Professor of the History and Art of Teaching at Harvard University, gives whatever he says on this subject great weight. He is familiar with the bewildering programmes presented to pupils and parents from which to select a course that will produce that dual product, a man with training entitling him to demand wages or salary, and a cultured man to whom the upper realm of thought is familiar and inspiring. Professor Hanus shows the correlation and interchange in these various studies; he sees the whole field of education and its pitfalls as well as its roads leading to the definite results that meet the world's needs. The principle underlying all education is the mastery of the mother tongue. Professor Hanus says: "If instruction in the mother tongue is not limited merely to the study of its form and structure, but really serves as it should, as the means of exploring and interpreting both the world of external nature and the world of man, the mother tongue will be richer in incentives and possess higher incentives than all other forms of knowledge; and it may, therefore, have a higher educational value than all other subjects." This is a profound educational truth that is making itself a conviction in the minds of all interested in education.—*Outlook.*

Books Received

BANKS.—John and His Friends. A Series of Revival Sermons. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D., Pastor of First M. E. Church, Cleveland, Ohio, Author of "Christ and His Friends," "The Fisherman and His Friends," "Paul and His Friends," etc. (*Funk & Wagnalls Company.*) Pp. viii + 289. $1.50.

CORNWALLIS.—The War for the Union, or the Duel between North and South; (U. S A., 1861–1865). A Poetical Panorama, Historical and Descriptive, prefaced by "The Song of America and Columbus, or The Story of the New World." By Finahan Cornwallis, author of "The Conquest of Mexico and Peru," etc. (Published at the office of *The Wall Street Daily Investigator.*) Pp. 341. $1.00.

DRACHMAN.—The Nineteen Letters of Ben Uziel. Philosophic and devotional essays on the principles of Judaism. Translated into English from the original German of Samson Raphael Hirsch by Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman. (*Funk & Wagnalls Company.*) Pp. 222. $1.00.

FERNALD.—The Standard Intermediate School Dictionary of the English Language. Designed to give the Orthography, Pronunciation, Meaning, and Etymology of about 37,000 Words and Phrases in the Speech and Literature of the English-Speaking Peoples, 800 Pictorial Illustrations, Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary of the English Language, by James C. Fernald, Editor of "Student's Dictionary,"

"English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions," etc. 8vo. (*Funk & Wagnalls.*) Pp. viii + 533. $1.00.

MYERS.—Why Men Do Not Go to Church. By Cort'and Myers, Minister at Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, N. Y. 16mo, cloth. 60 cents.

SANBORN.—Tact and Other Essays. By Kate Sanborn. (*United Society of Christian Endeavor.*) Boston and Chicago. Pp. 45.

TRUMBULL.—Mistress Content Cradock By Annie Eliot Trumbull. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. (*A. S. Barnes & Co.*) Pp. 306. $1.00.

WELLS.—The Essentials of Geometry. By Webster Wells, S.B., Professor of Mathematics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (*D. C. Heath & Co.*) Pp. 39. $1.25.